

Special Analysis

EPA USER FEE PROGRAM

In FY 2004, EPA will have five (5) user fee programs in operation. These user fee programs are as follows:

Current Fees

?? **Pesticide Tolerance Fee**

A tolerance is the maximum legal limit of a pesticide residue in and on food commodities and animal feed. In 1954, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) authorized the collection of fees for the establishment of tolerances on raw agricultural commodities and in food commodities. These fees supplement annual appropriated funds for EPA's Tolerance Program and are also deposited into the FIFRA Fund. Annually, the fees are adjusted by the percentage change in the Federal employee General Schedule (GS) pay scale. In FY 2004, EPA expects to replace this fee with a more comprehensive cost-recovery fee as required by the FFDCA, and as amended by FQPA. A proposed Tolerance Fee Rule was published in FY 1999. A revised final rule, including response to comments, is under review and includes a new analysis of revenues. FY 2004 fee revenue estimates of \$28.3 M are based on the final rule, updated for COLA.

?? **Pre-Manufacturing Notification Fee**

Since 1989, this fee has been collected for the review and processing of new chemical Pre-Manufacturing Notifications (PMN) submitted to EPA by the chemical industry. These fees are paid at the time of submission of the PMN for review by EPA's Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances. PMN fees are authorized by the Toxic Substances Control Act and contain a cap on the amount the Agency may charge for a PMN review. EPA expects to collect \$1,800,000 in PMN fees in FY 2004 if the existing fee structure is not altered. The removal of the statutory fee cap is discussed below under User Fee Proposals.

?? **Lead Accreditation and Certification Fee**

The Toxic Substances Control Act, Title IV, Section 402(a)(3), mandates the development of a schedule of fees for persons operating lead training programs accredited under the 402/404 rule and for lead-based paint contractors certified under this rule. The training programs ensure that lead paint abatement is done safely. Fees collected for this activity are deposited in the U.S. Treasury. EPA estimates that less than \$500,000 will be deposited in FY 2004.

Pesticides Fees

This budget proposal assumes collection of tolerance fees, registration fees, and maintenance fees to ensure stable and adequate funding for pesticides evaluation work at EPA. The Administration understands there are a variety of possible legislative, fee-based approaches, that could ensure stable and predictable funding for these activities, and as such, this Administration will work with Congress and other stakeholders to explore other possible solutions.

?? **Pesticides Maintenance Fee Extension**

The Maintenance Fee has provided funding for both the Tolerance Reassessment and the Reregistration programs. It expired by statute in 2001 but was extended for a year under the 2002 appropriations bill. In FY 2004, the President's Budget envisions that a revised Tolerance Fee will provide adequate funding for the Tolerance Reassessment program. However, the Reregistration program is now running concurrently with the Tolerance Reassessment program. This budget proposes an extension through 2006 of the Maintenance fee, at the \$8.2 M level, which would provide fee revenue funding support for Reregistration at a level equivalent to prior years.

?? **Removal of the Statutory Cap on the Pre-Manufacturing Notification Fee**

The Agency is proposing authorizing and appropriations language to remove the statutory cap on the existing Pre-Manufacturing Notification (PMN) fees to allow EPA to cover the full cost of the PMN program. The authorizing language would remove the current statutory cap in the Toxic Substances Control Act on the total fee that EPA is allowed to charge. The fee change would be subject to an appropriations language trigger that would allow the fees to be counted as discretionary. Under the current fee structure, the Agency would collect \$1,800,000 in FY 2004. The increase in PMN fees will be deposited into a special fund in the U.S. Treasury, available to the Agency, subject to appropriation. After the anticipated rulemaking, the Agency estimates collections of an additional \$4,000,000 in FY 2004.

KEY PROGRAMS BY APPROPRIATION

(Dollars in Thousands)

Key Program	Appropriation	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request
ATSDR Superfund Support	EPM	\$654.3	\$0.0	\$0.0
Acid Rain -CASTNet	S&T	\$3,991.2	\$3,991.2	\$3,991.2
Acid Rain -Program Implementation	EPM	\$12,500.2	\$12,790.4	\$12,812.7
Administrative Law	EPM	\$2,684.0	\$2,869.8	\$2,930.3
Air Toxics Research	S&T	\$18,923.4	\$19,883.7	\$20,342.4
Air, State, Local and Tribal Assistance Grants: Other Air Grants	STAG	\$240,724.5	\$240,724.5	\$247,750.0
American Indian Environmental Office	EPM	\$9,911.6	\$10,219.7	\$10,665.9
<i>American Indian Environmental Office</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$9,911.6</i>	<i>\$10,219.7</i>	<i>\$10,665.9</i>
Assessments	Superfund	\$76,472.9	\$76,236.3	\$77,066.8
Assistance Agreement Audits	IG	\$1,500.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Assistance Agreement Audits	Superfund-IG	\$500.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>Assistance Agreement Audits</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$2,000.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>
Assistance Agreement Investigations	IG	\$1,885.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Assistance Agreement Investigations	Superfund-IG	\$1,015.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>Assistance Agreement Investigations</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$2,900.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>
Beach Grants	STAG	\$10,000.0	\$10,000.0	\$10,000.0
Brownfields	EPM	\$2,819.2	\$29,500.0	\$30,254.1
Brownfields	STAG	\$0.0	\$170,500.0	\$180,500.0
Brownfields	Superfund	\$94,813.5	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>Brownfields</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$97,632.7</i>	<i>\$200,000.0</i>	<i>\$210,754.1</i>
Capacity Building	EPM	\$9,511.1	\$10,543.4	\$5,785.3
Capacity Building	S&T	\$169.6	\$175.9	\$0.0
Capacity Building	Superfund	\$1,075.5	\$1,368.5	\$0.0
<i>Capacity Building</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$10,756.2</i>	<i>\$12,087.8</i>	<i>\$5,785.3</i>
Carbon Monoxide	EPM	\$3,964.3	\$3,834.3	\$3,887.0
Carbon Monoxide	S&T	\$294.1	\$190.8	\$0.0
<i>Carbon Monoxide</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$4,258.4</i>	<i>\$4,025.1</i>	<i>\$3,887.0</i>
Chesapeake Bay	EPM	\$20,551.8	\$20,650.8	\$20,777.7
Children's Indoor Environments	EPM	\$13,287.9	\$13,918.4	\$16,714.5
Children's Health, Program Development and Coordination	EPM	\$6,099.0	\$6,670.9	\$6,710.4
Civil Enforcement	EPM	\$96,651.2	\$93,182.4	\$106,599.9
Civil Enforcement	Oil Spill	\$1,512.0	\$1,538.6	\$1,588.2
Civil Enforcement	S&T	\$2,669.1	\$2,739.0	\$4,156.8

KEY PROGRAMS BY APPROPRIATION*(Dollars in Thousands)*

Key Program	Appropriation	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request
Civil Enforcement	Superfund	\$4,289.5	\$4,379.5	\$3,279.0
<i>Civil Enforcement</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$105,121.8</i>	<i>\$101,839.5</i>	<i>\$115,623.9</i>
Civil Rights/Title VI Compliance	EPM	\$10,143.6	\$11,770.7	\$12,113.8
Climate Change Research	S&T	\$21,350.5	\$21,729.3	\$21,528.6
Climate Protection Program: Buildings	EPM	\$48,571.3	\$49,820.5	\$48,324.5
Climate Protection Program: Carbon Removal	EPM	\$1,549.7	\$1,576.3	\$1,734.5
Climate Protection Program: Industry	EPM	\$25,368.6	\$25,673.1	\$26,439.1
Climate Protection Program: International Capacity Building	EPM	\$6,982.8	\$7,086.5	\$6,608.1
Climate Protection Program: State and Local Climate Change Program	EPM	\$2,245.6	\$2,275.2	\$2,569.0
Climate Protection Program: Transportation	EPM	\$4,404.8	\$4,447.9	\$5,614.4
Climate Protection Program: Transportation	S&T	\$26,425.9	\$17,119.3	\$17,320.3
<i>Climate Protection Program: Transportation</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$30,830.7</i>	<i>\$21,567.2</i>	<i>\$22,934.7</i>
Coastal Environmental Monitoring	S&T	\$7,325.3	\$7,671.2	\$7,801.1
Commission for Environmental Cooperation - CEC	EPM	\$3,396.4	\$3,535.3	\$3,937.8
Common Sense Initiative	EPM	\$1,838.7	\$0.0	\$0.0
Communicating Research Information	ORD Superfund Transfer	\$160.7	\$0.0	\$0.0
Communicating Research Information	S&T	\$5,383.0	\$5,408.9	\$11,243.4
Communicating Research Information	Superfund Research	\$0.0	\$160.7	\$155.7
<i>Communicating Research Information</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$5,543.7</i>	<i>\$5,569.6</i>	<i>\$11,399.1</i>
Community Assistance	EPM	\$1,124.6	\$1,428.9	\$0.0
Community Right to Know (Title III)	EPM	\$4,968.4	\$4,953.1	\$5,018.3
Compliance Assistance and Centers	EPM	\$25,735.4	\$25,106.7	\$26,771.6
Compliance Assistance and Centers	LUST	\$670.0	\$689.8	\$586.5
Compliance Assistance and Centers	Oil Spill	\$264.8	\$271.4	\$279.9
<i>Compliance Assistance and Centers</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$26,670.2</i>	<i>\$26,067.9</i>	<i>\$27,638.0</i>
Compliance Incentives	EPM	\$9,512.0	\$9,344.6	\$10,019.8
Compliance Incentives	Superfund	\$583.3	\$345.3	\$288.1
<i>Compliance Incentives</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$10,095.3</i>	<i>\$9,689.9</i>	<i>\$10,307.9</i>
Compliance Monitoring	EPM	\$51,411.8	\$48,487.0	\$56,886.2

KEY PROGRAMS BY APPROPRIATION*(Dollars in Thousands)*

Key Program	Appropriation	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request
Compliance Monitoring	S&T	\$2,644.1	\$2,711.4	\$2,829.8
<i>Compliance Monitoring</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$54,055.9</i>	<i>\$51,198.4</i>	<i>\$59,716.0</i>
Congressional Projects	EPM	\$2,078.6	\$1,991.3	\$2,145.2
Congressional/Legislative Analysis	EPM	\$4,852.2	\$4,857.8	\$4,958.1
Congressionally Mandated Projects	EPM	\$85,223.6	\$0.0	\$0.0
Congressionally Mandated Projects	S&T	\$58,977.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Congressionally Mandated Projects	STAG	\$343,900.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>Congressionally Mandated Projects</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$488,100.6</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>
Contract Audits	IG	\$3,900.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Contract Audits	Superfund-IG	\$1,300.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>Contract Audits</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$5,200.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>
Contract and Procurement Investigations	IG	\$2,325.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Contract and Procurement Investigations	Superfund-IG	\$775.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>Contract and Procurement Investigations</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$3,100.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>
Correspondence Coordination	EPM	\$1,200.7	\$1,096.3	\$1,127.7
Criminal Enforcement	EPM	\$26,321.3	\$26,855.3	\$29,086.0
Criminal Enforcement	S&T	\$5,465.8	\$5,643.2	\$5,575.9
Criminal Enforcement	Superfund	\$9,910.4	\$10,039.6	\$10,504.7
<i>Criminal Enforcement</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$41,697.5</i>	<i>\$42,538.1</i>	<i>\$45,166.6</i>
Data Collection	EPM	\$103.1	\$125.9	\$3,454.0
Data Collection	Superfund	\$22.8	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>Data Collection</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$125.9</i>	<i>\$125.9</i>	<i>\$3,454.0</i>
Data Management	EPM	\$17,247.6	\$17,768.6	\$26,299.2
Data Management	Superfund	\$1,223.0	\$1,234.2	\$917.0
<i>Data Management</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$18,470.6</i>	<i>\$19,002.8</i>	<i>\$27,216.2</i>
Data Standards	EPM	\$1,512.9	\$2,510.3	\$23,270.8
Data Standards	S&T	\$3,563.2	\$3,633.8	\$4,139.2
Data Standards	Superfund	\$263.8	\$336.5	\$607.5
<i>Data Standards</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$5,339.9</i>	<i>\$6,480.6</i>	<i>\$28,017.5</i>
Design for the Environment	EPM	\$4,707.6	\$4,810.7	\$4,880.6
Direct Public Information and Assistance	EPM	\$8,612.7	\$8,992.6	\$9,475.8
Disadvantaged Communities	EPM	\$4,350.8	\$4,481.3	\$4,677.3
Disaster Management Initiative	EPM	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1,500.0
Drinking Water Implementation	EPM	\$38,332.9	\$38,935.0	\$44,338.7

KEY PROGRAMS BY APPROPRIATION*(Dollars in Thousands)*

Key Program	Appropriation	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request
<i>Drinking Water Implementation</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$38,332.9</i>	<i>\$38,935.0</i>	<i>\$44,338.7</i>
Drinking Water Regulations	EPM	\$25,908.9	\$27,241.4	\$28,482.2
Drinking Water Regulations	S&T	\$2,688.5	\$2,792.6	\$2,952.7
<i>Drinking Water Regulations</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$28,597.4</i>	<i>\$30,034.0</i>	<i>\$31,434.9</i>
Ecosystems Condition, Protection and Restoration Research	S&T	\$104,492.9	\$105,795.0	\$109,677.6
Effluent Guidelines	EPM	\$22,773.4	\$23,010.3	\$23,632.4
Employee Integrity Investigations	IG	\$750.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Employee Integrity Investigations	Superfund-IG	\$250.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>Employee Integrity Investigations</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$1,000.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>
Endocrine Disruptor Research	S&T	\$10,722.4	\$12,178.7	\$11,917.7
Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program	EPM	\$8,952.4	\$9,063.5	\$9,002.7
Enforcement Training	EPM	\$3,230.3	\$3,145.4	\$3,186.2
Enforcement Training	Superfund	\$717.0	\$735.0	\$714.0
<i>Enforcement Training</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$3,947.3</i>	<i>\$3,880.4</i>	<i>\$3,900.2</i>
Environment and Trade	EPM	\$1,672.6	\$1,844.3	\$1,702.5
Environmental Appeals Boards	EPM	\$1,667.3	\$1,737.7	\$1,774.8
Environmental Education Division	EPM	\$9,160.2	\$0.0	\$0.0
Environmental Finance Center Grants (EFC)	EPM	\$2,000.0	\$2,000.0	\$2,000.0
Environmental Justice	EPM	\$4,164.4	\$4,078.8	\$3,826.1
Environmental Justice	Superfund	\$900.0	\$900.0	\$900.0
<i>Environmental Justice</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$5,064.4</i>	<i>\$4,978.8</i>	<i>\$4,726.1</i>
Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program, EMAP	S&T	\$32,426.0	\$38,259.6	\$38,873.3
Environmental Technology Verification (ETV)	S&T	\$3,607.7	\$3,617.6	\$3,682.0
Executive Support	EPM	\$3,113.0	\$3,121.2	\$3,178.5
Existing Chemical Data, Screening, Testing and Management	EPM	\$28,286.4	\$28,331.9	\$29,667.0
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	B & F	\$6,960.0	\$31,418.0	\$31,418.0
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	EPM	\$244,725.9	\$279,773.2	\$290,301.1
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	LUST	\$721.9	\$824.7	\$826.8
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	Oil Spill	\$454.1	\$451.9	\$451.9
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	S&T	\$17,409.9	\$8,539.0	\$8,539.0

KEY PROGRAMS BY APPROPRIATION*(Dollars in Thousands)*

Key Program	Appropriation	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	Superfund	\$57,303.2	\$55,357.0	\$57,346.6
<i>Facilities Infrastructure and Operations</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$327,575.0</i>	<i>\$376,363.8</i>	<i>\$388,883.4</i>
Federal Facilities	Superfund	\$31,206.5	\$31,915.5	\$32,744.2
Federal Facility IAGs	Superfund	\$8,779.8	\$9,091.7	\$9,653.6
Federal Preparedness	Superfund	\$9,849.3	\$9,883.0	\$10,105.1
Financial Statement Audits	IG	\$3,000.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Financial Statement Audits	Superfund-IG	\$1,000.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>Financial Statement Audits</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$4,000.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>
Fish Contamination/Consumption	EPM	\$2,764.8	\$2,788.4	\$2,831.2
Geospatial	EPM	\$983.2	\$743.4	\$16,472.5
Geospatial	Superfund	\$32.1	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>Geospatial</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$1,015.3</i>	<i>\$743.4</i>	<i>\$16,472.5</i>
Global Toxics	EPM	\$1,522.8	\$1,415.1	\$1,557.1
Global Trade Issues for Pesticides and Chemicals	EPM	\$3,091.2	\$3,125.4	\$3,367.1
Grants to States for Lead Risk Reduction	STAG	\$13,682.0	\$13,682.0	\$13,700.0
Great Lakes	EPM	\$3,208.6	\$2,684.7	\$2,712.2
Great Lakes Legacy Act	EPM	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$15,000.0
Great Lakes National Program Office	EPM	\$14,929.7	\$15,128.2	\$15,392.0
Gulf of Mexico	EPM	\$4,261.6	\$4,327.4	\$4,431.7
Hazardous Air Pollutants	EPM	\$48,130.9	\$48,687.2	\$50,216.6
Hazardous Air Pollutants	S&T	\$4,094.4	\$3,935.2	\$4,019.1
<i>Hazardous Air Pollutants</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$52,225.3</i>	<i>\$52,622.4</i>	<i>\$54,235.7</i>
Hazardous Substance Research: Hazardous Substance Research Centers	ORD Superfund Transfer	\$2,331.7	\$0.0	\$0.0
Hazardous Substance Research: Hazardous Substance Research Centers	Superfund Research	\$0.0	\$2,354.1	\$2,358.4
Hazardous Substance Research: Hazardous Substance Research Centers	Superfund	\$2,245.1	\$2,245.1	\$2,245.1
<i>Hazardous Substance Research: Hazardous Substance Research Centers</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$4,576.8</i>	<i>\$4,599.2</i>	<i>\$4,603.5</i>
Hazardous Substance Research: Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE)	ORD Superfund Transfer	\$6,501.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Hazardous Substance Research:	Superfund	\$0.0	\$6,545.0	\$6,572.6

KEY PROGRAMS BY APPROPRIATION*(Dollars in Thousands)*

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Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE)	Research			
<i>Hazardous Substance Research: Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$6,501.0</i>	<i>\$6,545.0</i>	<i>\$6,572.6</i>
Hazardous Waste Research	S&T	\$9,088.3	\$9,548.7	\$10,782.0
Homeland Security-Communication and Information	EPM	\$600.8	\$476.7	\$3,820.3
Homeland Security-Communication and Information	Homeland Security	\$2,181.5	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>Homeland Security- Communication and Information</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$2,782.3</i>	<i>\$476.7</i>	<i>\$3,820.3</i>
Homeland Security-Critical Infrastructure Protection	EPM	\$500.0	\$3,036.3	\$7,927.8
Homeland Security-Critical Infrastructure Protection	Homeland Security	\$99,641.8	\$0.0	\$0.0
Homeland Security-Critical Infrastructure Protection	S&T	\$1,946.5	\$16,946.5	\$24,782.3
Homeland Security-Critical Infrastructure Protection	STAG	\$5,000.0	\$5,000.0	\$5,000.0
Homeland Security-Critical Infrastructure Protection	Superfund	\$320.0	\$770.7	\$770.7
<i>Homeland Security-Critical Infrastructure Protection</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$107,408.3</i>	<i>\$25,753.5</i>	<i>\$38,480.8</i>
Homeland Security-Preparedness, Response and Recovery	EPM	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$718.3
Homeland Security-Preparedness, Response and Recovery	Homeland Security	\$42,194.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Homeland Security-Preparedness, Response and Recovery	S&T	\$2,799.2	\$0.0	\$23,911.1
Homeland Security-Preparedness, Response and Recovery	Superfund Research	\$0.0	\$75,000.0	\$8,285.9
Homeland Security-Preparedness, Response and Recovery	Superfund	\$2,685.4	\$12,585.4	\$27,364.3
<i>Homeland Security- Preparedness, Response and Recovery</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$47,678.6</i>	<i>\$87,585.4</i>	<i>\$60,279.6</i>
Homeland Security-Protect EPA Personnel/Infrastructure	B & F	\$0.0	\$11,500.0	\$11,500.0
Homeland Security-Protect EPA Personnel/Infrastructure	EPM	\$0.0	\$6,000.0	\$6,288.0
Homeland Security-Protect EPA Personnel/Infrastructure	Homeland Security	\$30,040.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Homeland Security-Protect EPA Personnel/Infrastructure	S&T	\$0.0	\$1,500.0	\$2,100.0

KEY PROGRAMS BY APPROPRIATION*(Dollars in Thousands)*

Key Program	Appropriation	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request
Homeland Security-Protect EPA Personnel/Infrastructure	Superfund	\$180.0	\$600.0	\$600.0
<i>Homeland Security-Protect EPA Personnel/Infrastructure</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$30,220.0</i>	<i>\$19,600.0</i>	<i>\$20,488.0</i>
Homestake Mine	STAG	\$0.0	\$8,000.0	\$0.0
Human Health Research	S&T	\$47,225.6	\$51,824.5	\$53,633.9
<i>Human Health Research</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$47,225.6</i>	<i>\$51,824.5</i>	<i>\$53,633.9</i>
Immediate Office of the Administrator	EPM	\$4,175.9	\$4,343.7	\$4,413.9
Indoor Environments	EPM	\$9,036.7	\$8,978.1	\$8,153.3
Indoor Environments	S&T	\$329.5	\$329.5	\$706.0
<i>Indoor Environments</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$9,366.2</i>	<i>\$9,307.6</i>	<i>\$8,859.3</i>
Information Exchange Network	STAG	\$25,000.0	\$25,000.0	\$25,000.0
Information Integration	EPM	\$5,783.6	\$17,057.0	\$0.0
Information Integration	Superfund	\$332.5	\$3,100.0	\$0.0
<i>Information Integration</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$6,116.1</i>	<i>\$20,157.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>
Information Technology Management	EPM	\$25,291.0	\$25,544.4	\$49,835.8
Information Technology Management	Superfund	\$3,230.4	\$2,537.9	\$7,481.6
<i>Information Technology Management</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$28,521.4</i>	<i>\$28,082.3</i>	<i>\$57,317.4</i>
Intergovernmental Relations - OA	EPM	\$3,687.2	\$4,128.1	\$4,318.5
International Safe Drinking Water	EPM	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$348.0
Investigations	IG	\$0.0	\$6,959.4	\$7,745.0
Investigations	Superfund-IG	\$0.0	\$2,510.2	\$2,782.2
<i>Investigations</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$9,469.6</i>	<i>\$10,527.2</i>
LUST Cleanup Programs	LUST	\$10,067.4	\$10,285.4	\$10,581.0
Lake Champlain	EPM	\$2,500.0	\$954.8	\$954.8
Lead	EPM	\$342.2	\$339.6	\$349.5
Lead Risk Reduction Program	EPM	\$13,092.6	\$13,166.3	\$14,832.9
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST)Cooperative Agreements	LUST	\$59,331.9	\$58,341.2	\$58,399.1
Legal Services	EPM	\$41,783.6	\$45,458.2	\$47,142.8
Legal Services	Superfund	\$819.5	\$844.5	\$843.8
<i>Legal Services</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$42,603.1</i>	<i>\$46,302.7</i>	<i>\$47,986.6</i>
Long Island Sound	EPM	\$2,500.0	\$477.4	\$477.4
Management Services and Stewardship	B&F	\$18,358.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Management Services and Stewardship	EPM	\$135,925.5	\$107,290.8	\$122,083.2
Management Services and	LUST	\$605.7	\$518.3	\$577.6

KEY PROGRAMS BY APPROPRIATION*(Dollars in Thousands)*

Key Program	Appropriation	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request
Stewardship				
Management Services and Stewardship	Oil Spill	\$44.7	\$53.2	\$52.5
Management Services and Stewardship	S&T	\$1,174.8	\$198.7	\$176.8
Management Services and Stewardship	Superfund	\$47,626.5	\$41,245.0	\$50,286.6
<i>Management Services and Stewardship</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$203,735.2</i>	<i>\$149,306.0</i>	<i>\$173,176.7</i>
Marine Pollution	EPM	\$7,994.8	\$8,170.7	\$12,630.1
Multi-Media Communications	EPM	\$821.3	\$872.7	\$919.4
Multilateral Fund	EPM	\$9,575.8	\$9,575.8	\$11,000.0
NACEPT Support	EPM	\$1,803.1	\$1,670.1	\$1,692.1
NAFTA Implementation	EPM	\$514.3	\$747.9	\$758.5
NEPA Implementation	EPM	\$11,507.5	\$11,785.8	\$12,296.3
NPDES Program	EPM	\$40,991.0	\$41,720.8	\$44,375.7
National Association Liaison	EPM	\$346.0	\$262.5	\$267.9
National Estuaries Program/Coastal Watersheds	EPM	\$24,521.3	\$19,246.2	\$19,094.2
National Nonpoint Source Program Implementation	EPM	\$16,488.6	\$16,908.6	\$17,628.0
National Program chemicals: PCBs, Asbestos, Fibers, and Dioxin	EPM	\$6,775.5	\$6,994.5	\$7,506.1
New Chemical Review	EPM	\$14,088.8	\$14,730.2	\$15,031.8
Nitrogen Oxides	EPM	\$1,325.5	\$1,399.0	\$1,436.9
Oil Spills Preparedness, Prevention and Response	Oil Spill	\$11,795.4	\$12,332.2	\$12,897.5
Other Federal Agency Superfund Support	Superfund	\$10,676.0	\$10,676.0	\$10,676.0
Ozone	EPM	\$32,783.9	\$34,763.6	\$35,534.7
Ozone	S&T	\$35,671.2	\$42,735.2	\$33,963.2
<i>Ozone</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$68,455.1</i>	<i>\$77,498.8</i>	<i>\$69,497.9</i>
PBTI	EPM	\$2,572.5	\$2,580.5	\$2,419.0
POPs Implementation	EPM	\$0.0	\$680.3	\$667.3
Pacific Northwest	EPM	\$1,003.8	\$1,028.5	\$1,072.5
Particulate Matter	EPM	\$29,561.0	\$32,118.5	\$34,368.3
Particulate Matter	S&T	\$22,741.7	\$30,505.8	\$40,419.5
<i>Particulate Matter</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$52,302.7</i>	<i>\$62,624.3</i>	<i>\$74,787.8</i>
Particulate Matter Research	S&T	\$65,468.2	\$66,662.0	\$65,709.4
Partnerships to Reduce High Risk Pesticide Use	EPM	\$10,407.0	\$12,279.8	\$11,686.2

KEY PROGRAMS BY APPROPRIATION*(Dollars in Thousands)*

Key Program	Appropriation	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request
Performance Track	EPM	\$1,834.6	\$1,834.6	\$1,834.6
Pesticide Registration	EPM	\$41,005.9	\$39,981.5	\$33,698.6
Pesticide Registration	S&T	\$2,006.8	\$2,138.7	\$2,282.6
<i>Pesticide Registration</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$43,012.7</i>	<i>\$42,120.2</i>	<i>\$35,981.2</i>
Pesticide Reregistration	EPM	\$35,218.6	\$45,993.2	\$49,123.6
Pesticide Reregistration	S&T	\$2,364.7	\$2,377.9	\$2,380.6
<i>Pesticide Reregistration</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$37,583.3</i>	<i>\$48,371.1</i>	<i>\$51,504.2</i>
Pesticide Residue Tolerance Reassessments	EPM	\$14,671.8	\$5,267.9	\$12,810.5
<i>Pesticide Residue Tolerance Reassessments</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$14,671.8</i>	<i>\$5,267.9</i>	<i>\$12,810.5</i>
Pesticides Program Implementation Grant	STAG	\$13,085.5	\$13,085.5	\$13,100.0
Planning and Resource Management	EPM	\$38,560.2	\$43,857.8	\$42,556.3
Planning and Resource Management	LUST	\$772.3	\$813.9	\$802.2
Planning and Resource Management	Superfund	\$16,962.8	\$18,119.4	\$11,970.1
<i>Planning and Resource Management</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$56,295.3</i>	<i>\$62,791.1</i>	<i>\$55,328.6</i>
Planning, Analysis, and Results - IG	IG	\$4,609.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Planning, Analysis, and Results - IG	Superfund-IG	\$1,677.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>Planning, Analysis, and Results - IG</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$6,286.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>
Pollution Prevention Incentive Grants to States	STAG	\$5,986.3	\$5,986.3	\$6,000.0
Pollution Prevention Program	EPM	\$9,597.8	\$9,902.8	\$10,626.9
Premanufacturing Notification Fee	Offsetting Receipts	\$0.0	(\$4,000.0)	(\$4,000.0)
Preventing Contamination of Drinking Water Sources	EPM	\$23,470.2	\$22,096.8	\$23,311.9
Program Audits	IG	\$3,675.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Program Audits	Superfund-IG	\$1,225.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>Program Audits</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$4,900.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>
Program Evaluation - IG	IG	\$11,250.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Program Evaluation - IG	Superfund-IG	\$3,750.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>Program Evaluation - IG</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$15,000.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>
Program Evaluations/Audit	IG	\$0.0	\$28,365.6	\$29,062.7
Program Evaluations/Audit	Superfund-IG	\$0.0	\$10,231.8	\$10,431.4
<i>Program Evaluations/Audit</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$38,597.4</i>	<i>\$39,494.1</i>
Program Integrity Investigations	IG	\$1,125.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Program Integrity Investigations	Superfund-IG	\$375.0	\$0.0	\$0.0

KEY PROGRAMS BY APPROPRIATION*(Dollars in Thousands)*

Key Program	Appropriation	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request
<i>Program Integrity Investigations</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$1,500.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>
Public Access	EPM	\$12,931.2	\$14,068.3	\$15,143.5
Public Access	S&T	\$279.3	\$324.8	\$0.0
Public Access	Superfund	\$703.8	\$1,176.3	\$581.3
<i>Public Access</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$13,914.3</i>	<i>\$15,569.4</i>	<i>\$15,724.8</i>
RCRA Corrective Action	EPM	\$38,262.3	\$38,965.2	\$41,107.4
RCRA Enforcement State Grants	STAG	\$42,904.7	\$42,904.7	\$42,904.7
RCRA Improved Waste Management	EPM	\$61,174.6	\$61,860.0	\$61,050.3
RCRA State Grants	STAG	\$63,458.9	\$63,458.9	\$63,495.3
RCRA Waste Reduction	EPM	\$14,633.7	\$13,740.7	\$16,850.2
Radiation	EPM	\$13,897.5	\$14,253.5	\$14,844.4
Radiation	S&T	\$5,546.2	\$5,931.3	\$6,771.6
Radiation	Superfund	\$2,180.3	\$2,234.3	\$2,336.5
<i>Radiation</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$21,624.0</i>	<i>\$22,419.1</i>	<i>\$23,952.5</i>
Radon	EPM	\$5,095.7	\$5,095.7	\$5,659.1
Radon	S&T	\$1,357.3	\$1,398.2	\$528.9
<i>Radon</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$6,453.0</i>	<i>\$6,493.9</i>	<i>\$6,188.0</i>
Recreational Water and Wet Weather Flows Research	S&T	\$5,635.8	\$5,496.6	\$5,966.2
Regional Geographic Program	EPM	\$7,609.2	\$8,651.1	\$8,755.7
Regional Haze	EPM	\$2,535.9	\$2,408.1	\$2,453.8
Regional Management	EPM	\$32,104.4	\$32,476.8	\$39,311.1
Regional Management	LUST	\$143.7	\$143.7	\$143.7
Regional Management	Oil Spill	\$23.8	\$23.8	\$23.8
Regional Management	Superfund	\$8,485.0	\$8,577.2	\$11,307.7
<i>Regional Management</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$40,756.9</i>	<i>\$41,221.5</i>	<i>\$50,786.3</i>
Regional Operations and Liaison	EPM	\$547.5	\$477.6	\$487.5
Regional Program Infrastructure	EPM	\$4,604.6	\$4,604.6	\$0.0
Regional Program Infrastructure	Superfund	\$1,527.6	\$1,427.5	\$0.0
<i>Regional Program Infrastructure</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$6,132.2</i>	<i>\$6,032.1</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>
Regional Science and Technology	EPM	\$3,574.9	\$3,601.8	\$3,609.2
Regional and Global Environmental Policy Development	EPM	\$2,362.7	\$2,046.8	\$1,629.3
Regulatory Development	EPM	\$27,412.1	\$36,381.5	\$38,565.7
Reinventing Environmental Information (REI)	EPM	\$7,812.1	\$7,542.8	\$0.0
Reinventing Environmental Information (REI)	S&T	\$33.5	\$0.0	\$0.0

KEY PROGRAMS BY APPROPRIATION*(Dollars in Thousands)*

Key Program	Appropriation	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request
Reinventing Environmental Information (REI)	Superfund	\$778.2	\$357.2	\$0.0
<i>Reinventing Environmental Information (REI)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$8,623.8</i>	<i>\$7,900.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>
Research to Support Contaminated Sites	LUST	\$687.1	\$696.0	\$628.5
Research to Support Contaminated Sites	ORD Superfund Transfer	\$27,304.6	\$0.0	\$0.0
Research to Support Contaminated Sites	Oil Spill	\$905.2	\$909.9	\$915.0
Research to Support Contaminated Sites	S&T	\$1,000.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Research to Support Contaminated Sites	Superfund Research	\$0.0	\$26,515.2	\$26,731.8
<i>Research to Support Contaminated Sites</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$29,896.9</i>	<i>\$28,121.1</i>	<i>\$28,275.3</i>
Research to Support Emerging Issues	S&T	\$28,658.5	\$29,150.8	\$41,470.5
Research to Support FQPA	S&T	\$12,594.4	\$12,042.3	\$13,272.9
Research to Support Pollution Prevention	ORD Superfund Transfer	\$593.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Research to Support Pollution Prevention	S&T	\$37,079.9	\$43,482.4	\$37,276.3
Research to Support Pollution Prevention	Superfund Research	\$0.0	\$593.0	\$593.0
<i>Research to Support Pollution Prevention</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$37,672.9</i>	<i>\$44,075.4</i>	<i>\$37,869.3</i>
Research to Support Safe Communities	S&T	\$21,593.6	\$25,149.6	\$25,628.4
Risk Management Plans	EPM	\$7,202.9	\$7,446.0	\$7,489.9
SBREFA	EPM	\$686.2	\$608.8	\$616.2
STAR Fellowships Program	S&T	\$9,748.7	\$0.0	\$4,875.0
Safe Drinking Water Research	S&T	\$45,579.5	\$49,491.0	\$49,231.3
Safe Pesticide Applications	EPM	\$11,157.2	\$10,193.9	\$12,451.1
Safe Pesticide Applications	S&T	\$25.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>Safe Pesticide Applications</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$11,182.2</i>	<i>\$10,193.9</i>	<i>\$12,451.1</i>
Safe Recreational Waters	EPM	\$834.4	\$842.7	\$858.3
Science Advisory Board	EPM	\$2,887.8	\$3,352.5	\$4,409.0
Science Coordination and Policy	EPM	\$492.2	\$950.1	\$1,603.8
Sector Grants	STAG	\$2,209.3	\$2,209.3	\$2,250.0
Small Business Ombudsman	EPM	\$3,049.1	\$3,124.0	\$3,148.7
Small, Minority, Women-Owned Business Assistance	EPM	\$2,295.5	\$3,305.0	\$3,407.3

KEY PROGRAMS BY APPROPRIATION*(Dollars in Thousands)*

Key Program	Appropriation	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request
South Florida/Everglades	EPM	\$2,648.3	\$2,665.5	\$2,690.0
State Multimedia Enforcement Grants	STAG	\$0.0	\$15,000.0	\$0.0
State Nonpoint Source Grants	STAG	\$237,476.8	\$238,476.8	\$238,500.0
State PWSS Grants	STAG	\$93,100.2	\$93,100.2	\$105,100.0
State Pesticides Enforcement Grants	STAG	\$19,867.8	\$19,867.8	\$19,900.0
State Pollution Control Grants (Section 106)	STAG	\$192,476.9	\$180,376.9	\$200,400.0
State Toxics Enforcement Grants	STAG	\$5,138.9	\$5,138.9	\$5,150.0
State Underground Injection Control Grants	STAG	\$10,950.9	\$10,950.9	\$11,000.0
State Water Quality Cooperative Agreements	STAG	\$18,958.2	\$38,958.2	\$19,000.0
State Wetlands Program Grants	STAG	\$14,967.0	\$14,967.0	\$20,000.0
Stratospheric Ozone Protection	EPM	\$5,602.7	\$5,642.2	\$5,786.6
Sulfur Dioxide	EPM	\$12,318.5	\$13,624.7	\$14,102.2
Superfund - Cost Recovery	Superfund	\$29,597.5	\$30,375.9	\$31,058.6
Superfund - Justice Support	Superfund	\$28,150.0	\$28,150.0	\$28,150.0
Superfund - Maximize PRP Involvement (including reforms)	Superfund	\$82,181.5	\$84,396.9	\$89,471.3
Superfund Remedial Actions	Superfund	\$488,951.3	\$493,646.5	\$649,345.1
Superfund Removal Actions	Superfund	\$202,654.0	\$202,610.3	\$203,189.5
System Modernization	EPM	\$12,875.0	\$12,210.0	\$0.0
System Modernization	Superfund	\$815.0	\$1,480.0	\$0.0
<i>System Modernization</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>\$13,690.0</i>	<i>\$13,690.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>
TMDLs	EPM	\$21,232.1	\$21,433.2	\$25,083.7
Targeted Watershed Grants	STAG	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$20,000.0
Technical Cooperation with Industrial and Developing Countries	EPM	\$4,478.4	\$4,330.1	\$3,518.2
Toxic Release Inventory / Right-to- Know (RtK)	EPM	\$14,155.6	\$15,293.2	\$13,057.4
Tribal General Assistance Grants	STAG	\$52,469.7	\$57,469.7	\$62,500.0
Tropospheric Ozone Research	S&T	\$6,514.8	\$6,758.1	\$7,024.0
U.S. - Mexico Border	EPM	\$4,149.5	\$5,364.6	\$6,484.4
UST State Grants	STAG	\$11,918.4	\$11,918.4	\$11,950.0
Underground Storage Tanks (UST)	EPM	\$6,795.7	\$7,026.4	\$7,153.2
Wastewater Management/Tech Innovations	EPM	\$8,840.1	\$9,073.7	\$9,485.2
Water Infrastructure: Alaska Native Villages	STAG	\$40,000.0	\$40,000.0	\$40,000.0
Water Infrastructure: Puerto Rico	STAG	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$8,000.0

KEY PROGRAMS BY APPROPRIATION*(Dollars in Thousands)*

Key Program	Appropriation	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request
Water Infrastructure: Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CW-SRF)	STAG	\$1,350,000.0	\$1,212,000.0	\$850,000.0
Water Infrastructure: Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DW-SRF)	STAG	\$850,000.0	\$850,000.0	\$850,000.0
Water Infrastructure: Mexico Border	STAG	\$75,000.0	\$75,000.0	\$50,000.0
Water Quality Criteria and Standards	EPM	\$18,782.4	\$19,127.2	\$24,076.8
Water Quality Infrastructure Protection	EPM	\$16,783.7	\$17,239.3	\$18,055.7
Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment	EPM	\$11,665.1	\$11,967.7	\$14,072.1
Watershed Assistance	EPM	\$7,821.6	\$9,479.1	\$9,395.6
Web Products Quality Control	EPM	\$879.5	\$767.0	\$812.4
Wetlands	EPM	\$17,829.8	\$18,381.9	\$19,299.9
TOTAL		\$8,093,721.8	\$7,616,513.0	\$7,626,537.3

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS (STAG)
Appropriation Account
(Dollars in thousands)

	FY 2001 Enacted Budget w/Rec	FY 2002 Enacted Budget	FY 2003 President's Budget	FY 2004 President's Budget	Differences between '04 PB & '03 PB
STATE and TRIBAL GRANT ASSISTANCE	\$1,005,782.4	\$1,079,376.0	\$1,158,276.0	\$1,202,700.0	\$44,424.0
INFRASTRUCTURE ASSISTANCE					
<u>State Revolving Funds</u>					
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	\$1,347,030.0	\$1,350,000.0	\$1,212,000.0	\$850,000.0	-\$362,000.0
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	\$823,185.0	\$850,000.0	\$850,000.0	\$850,000.0	\$0.0
Consolidated State Revolving Funds	\$2,170,215.0	\$2,200,000.0	\$2,062,000.0	\$1,700,000.0	-\$362,000.0
Brownfields Infrastructure Projects	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$120,500.0	\$120,500.0	\$0.0
<u>Special Needs Projects</u>					
Mexican Border	\$74,835.0	\$75,000.0	\$75,000.0	\$50,000.0	-\$25,000.0
Alaskan Native Villages	\$34,923.0	\$40,000.0	\$40,000.0	\$40,000.0	\$0.0
Bristol County, MA	\$1,995.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Puerto Rico	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$8,000.0	\$8,000.0
South Dakota Home Stake Mine	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$8,000.0	\$0.0	-\$8,000.0
Total Special Needs Projects	\$111,753.6	\$115,000.0	\$123,000.0	\$98,000.0	-\$25,000.0
Congressional Projects	\$353,590.5	\$343,900.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
TOTAL- INFRASTRUCTURE ASSISTANCE	\$2,635,559.1	\$2,658,900.0	\$2,305,500.0	\$1,918,500.0	-\$387,000.0
TOTAL STAG	\$3,641,341.5	\$3,738,276.0	\$3,463,776.0	\$3,121,200.0	-\$342,576.0

CATEGORIAL PROGRAM GRANTS (STAG) by National Program and State Grant <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>			
Grant	FY2003 President's Budget	FY 2004 President's Budget	Difference
Air & Radiation			
State and Local Assistance	\$221,540.1	\$228,550.0	\$7,009.9
Tribal Assistance	\$11,044.5	\$11,050.0	\$5.5
Radon	\$8,139.9	\$8,150.0	\$10.1
	\$240,724.5	\$247,750.0	\$7,025.5
Water Quality			
Pollution Control (Section 106)	\$180,376.9	\$200,400.0	\$20,023.1
Beaches Protection	\$10,000.0	\$10,000.0	\$0.0
Nonpoint Source (Section 319)	\$238,476.8	\$238,500.0	\$23.2
Wetlands Program Development	\$14,967.0	\$20,000.0	\$5,033.0
Water Quality Cooperative Agreements	\$18,958.2	\$19,000.0	\$41.8
Targeted Watersheds	\$20,000.0	\$20,000.0	\$0.0
	\$482,778.9	\$507,900.0	\$25,121.1
Drinking Water			
Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	\$93,100.2	\$105,100.0	\$11,999.8
Underground Injection Control (UIC)	\$10,950.9	\$11,000.0	\$49.1
Homeland Security	\$5,000.0	\$5,000.0	\$0.0
	\$109,051.1	\$121,100.0	\$12,048.9
Hazardous Waste			
H.W. Financial Assistance	\$106,363.6	\$106,400.0	\$36.4
Brownfields	\$50,000.0	\$60,000.0	\$10,000.0
Underground Storage Tanks	\$11,918.4	\$11,950.0	\$31.6
	\$168,282.0	\$178,350.0	\$10,068.0
Pesticides & Toxics			
Pesticides Program Implementation	\$13,085.5	\$13,100.0	\$14.5
Lead	\$13,682.0	\$13,700.0	\$18.0
Toxic Substances Compliance	\$5,138.8	\$5,150.0	\$11.2
Homeland Security	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Pesticides Enforcement	\$19,867.8	\$19,900.0	\$32.2
	\$51,774.1	\$51,850.0	\$75.9
Multimedia			
Environmental Information	\$25,000.0	\$25,000.0	\$0.0
Enforcement State Grants	\$15,000.0	\$0.0	-\$15,000.0
Pollution Prevention	\$5,986.3	\$6,000.0	\$13.7
Enforcement & Compliance Assurance	\$2,209.3	\$2,250.0	\$40.7
Indian General Assistance Program	\$57,469.7	\$62,500.0	\$5,030.3
	\$105,665.3	\$95,750.0	-\$9,915.3
TOTALS	\$1,158,276.0	\$1,202,700.0	\$44,424.1

FY 2004 STAG CATEGORICAL PROGRAM GRANTS Statutory Authority and Eligible Uses <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>						
Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients*	Eligible Uses	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Goal/ Objective	FY 2004 Request
Air Resource Assistance	Clean Air Act, §103	Air pollution control agencies as defined in section 302(b) of the CAA	S/L monitoring and data collection activities in support of the establishment of a PM _{2.5} monitoring network and associated program costs.	\$42,500.0	Goal 1, Obj. 1	\$42,500.0
Air Resource Assistance	Clean Air Act, §103	Multi-jurisdictional organizations (non-profit organizations whose boards of directors or membership is made up of CAA section 302(b) agency officers and Tribal representatives and whose mission is to support the continuing environmental programs of the states)	Coordinating or facilitating a multi-jurisdictional approach to addressing regional haze.	\$10,000.0	Goal 1, Obj. 1	\$10,000.0

FY 2004 STAG CATEGORICAL PROGRAM GRANTS Statutory Authority and Eligible Uses <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>						
Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients*	Eligible Uses	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Goal/ Objective	FY 2004 Request
Air Resource Assistance	Clean Air Act, Sections 103, 105, 106	Air pollution control agencies as defined in section 302(b) of the CAA; Multi-jurisdictional organizations (non-profit organizations whose boards of directors or membership is made up of CAA section 302(b) agency officers and whose mission is to support the continuing environmental programs of the states); Interstate air quality control region designated pursuant to section 107 of the CAA or of implementing section 176A, or section 184 NOTE: only the Ozone Transport Commission is eligible as of 2/1/99	Carrying out the traditional prevention and control programs required by the CAA and associated program support costs; Coordinating or facilitating a multi-jurisdictional approach to carrying out the traditional prevention and control programs required by the CAA; Supporting training for CAA section 302(b) air pollution control agency staff; Coordinating or facilitating a multi-jurisdictional approach to control interstate air pollution	\$169,040.1	Goal 1, All Objs.	\$176,050.0

FY 2004 STAG CATEGORICAL PROGRAM GRANTS Statutory Authority and Eligible Uses <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>						
Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients*	Eligible Uses	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Goal/ Objective	FY 2004 Request
Air Tribal Assistance	Clean Air Act, Sections 103 and 105; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts	Tribes; Intertribal Consortia; State/ Tribal college or university	Conducting air quality assessment activities to determine a tribe's need to develop a CAA program; Carrying out the traditional prevention and control programs required by the CAA and associated program costs; Supporting training for CAA for federally recognized tribes	\$11,044.5	Goal 1, Obj. 1 Obj. 2	\$11,050.0
Radon	Toxic Substances Control Act, Sections 10 and 306; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	State Agencies, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Assist in the development and implementation of programs for the assessment and mitigation of radon	\$8,139.9	Goal 4, Obj. 4	\$8,150.0
Water Pollution Control Agency Resource Supplementation	FWPCA, as amended, §106; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes and Intertribal Consortia, and Interstate Agencies	Develop and carry out surface and ground water pollution control programs, including NPDES permits, TMDL's, WQ standards, monitoring, and NPS control activities.	\$180,376.9	Goal 2, Obj. 2	\$200,400.0

FY 2004 STAG CATEGORICAL PROGRAM GRANTS Statutory Authority and Eligible Uses <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>						
Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients*	Eligible Uses	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Goal/ Objective	FY 2004 Request
Nonpoint Source (NPS)	FWPCA, as amended, § 319(h); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Implement EPA-approved State and Tribal nonpoint source management programs and fund priority projects as selected by the State.	\$238,476.8	Goal 2, Obj. 3	\$238,500.0
Wetlands Program Development	FWPCA, as amended, §104 (b) (3); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Local Governments, Tribes, Interstate Organizations, Intertribal Consortia, and Non-Profit Organizations	To develop new wetland programs or enhance existing programs for the protection, management and restoration of wetland resources.	\$14,967.0	Goal 2, Obj. 2	\$20,000.0
Water Quality Cooperative Agreements	FWPCA, as amended, §104(b) (3); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Local Governments, Tribes, Non-Profit Organizations, Intertribal Consortia, and Interstate Organizations	Creation of unique and innovative approaches to pollution control and prevention requirements associated with wet weather activities, AFOs, TMDLs, source water protection, and watersheds.	\$18,958.2	Goal 2, Obj. 2	\$19,000.0
Targeted Watershed Grants	FWPCA, as amended, §104 (b)(3); TCA in annual Appropriations Act	States, Local Governments, Tribes, Interstate Organizations, Intertribal Consortia, and Non-Profit Organizations	Assistance for up to 20 watersheds to expand and improve existing watershed protection efforts.	\$20,000.0	Goal 2, Obj. 2	\$20,000.0

FY 2004 STAG CATEGORICAL PROGRAM GRANTS Statutory Authority and Eligible Uses <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>						
Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients*	Eligible Uses	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Goal/ Objective	FY 2004 Request
Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	Safe Drinking Water Act, §1443(a); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, and Intertribal Consortia	Assistance to implement and enforce National Primary Drinking Water Regulations to ensure the safety of the Nation's drinking water resources and to protect public health.	\$93,100.2	Goal 2, Obj. 1	\$105,100.0
Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) - Homeland Security	Safe Drinking Water Act, §1443(a); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, and Intertribal Consortia	Water security coordinators to work with EPA and drinking water utilities in assessing drinking water safety.	\$5,000.0	Goal 2, Obj. 1	\$5,000.0
Underground Injection Control [UIC]	Safe Drinking Water Act, § 1443(b); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Implement and enforce regulations that protect underground sources of drinking water by controlling Class I-V underground injection wells.	\$10,950.9	Goal 2, Obj. 1	\$11,000.0
Beaches Grants	Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health Act of 2000; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia, Local Governments	Develop and implement programs for monitoring and notification of conditions for coastal recreation waters adjacent to beaches or similar points of access that are used by the public.	\$10,000.0	Goal 2, Obj. 1	\$10,000.0

FY 2004 STAG CATEGORICAL PROGRAM GRANTS Statutory Authority and Eligible Uses <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>						
Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients*	Eligible Uses	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Goal/ Objective	FY 2004 Request
Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	Resource Conservation Recovery Act, § 3011; FY 1999 Appropriations Act (PL 105-276); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Development & Implementation of Hazardous Waste Programs	\$106,363.6	Goal 4, Obj. 5 Goal 5, Obj. 1, Obj. 2 Goal 9, Obj. 1	\$106,400.0
Brownfields	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, Section 128	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Build and support Brownfields programs which will assess contaminated properties, oversee private party cleanups, provide cleanup support through low interest loans, and provide certainty for liability related issues.	\$50,000.0	Goal 5, Obj. 1	\$60,000.0
Underground Storage Tanks [UST]	Resource Conservation Recovery Act Sections 8001 and 2007(f) and FY 1999 Appropriations Act (PL 105-276); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	State, Tribes and Intertribal Consortia	Demonstration Grants, Surveys and Training; Develop & implement UST program	\$11,918.4	Goal 5, Obj. 2	\$11,950.0

FY 2004 STAG CATEGORICAL PROGRAM GRANTS Statutory Authority and Eligible Uses <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>						
Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients*	Eligible Uses	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Goal/ Objective	FY 2004 Request
Pesticides Program Implementation	The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act § 20 & 23; the FY 1999 Appropriations Act (PL 105-276); FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes and Intertribal Consortia	Assist states and tribes to develop and implement pesticide programs, including programs that protect workers, ground-water, and endangered species from pesticide risks, and other pesticide management programs designated by the Administrator; develop and implement programs for certification and training of pesticide applicators; develop Integrated Pesticides Management (IPM) programs; support pesticides education, outreach, and sampling efforts for tribes.	\$13,085.5	Goal 4, Obj. 1	\$13,100.0

FY 2004 STAG CATEGORICAL PROGRAM GRANTS Statutory Authority and Eligible Uses <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>						
Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients*	Eligible Uses	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Goal/ Objective	FY 2004 Request
Lead	Toxic Substances Control Act, § 404 (g); TSCA 10; FY2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	To support and assist states and tribes to develop and carry out authorized state lead abatement certification, training and accreditation programs; and to assist tribes in development of lead programs.	\$13,682.0	Goal 4, Obj. 2	\$13,700.0
Toxic Substances Compliance Monitoring**	Toxic Substances Control Act, §28(a) and 404 (g); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Territories, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Assist in developing and implementing toxic substances enforcement programs for PCBs, asbestos, and lead-based paint	\$5,138.8	Goal 9, Obj. 1	\$5,150.0
Pesticide Enforcement	FIFRA § 23(a) (1); FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Territories, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Assist in implementing cooperative pesticide enforcement programs	\$19,867.8	Goal 9, Obj. 1	\$19,900.0

FY 2004 STAG CATEGORICAL PROGRAM GRANTS Statutory Authority and Eligible Uses <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>						
Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients*	Eligible Uses	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Goal/ Objective	FY 2004 Request
National Environmental Information Exchange Network (NEIEN, aka "the Exchange Network")	As appropriate, Clean Air Act, Sec. 103; Clean Water Act, Sec. 104; Solid Waste Disposal Act, Sec. 8001; FIFRA, Sec 20; TSCA, Sec. 10 and 28; Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act, Sec. 203; Safe Drinking Water Act, Sec. 1442; Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act of 1992, as amended; FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); Pollution Prevention Act, Sec. 6605; FY 2002 Appropriations Act and FY 2003 Appropriations Acts.	States, tribes, interstate agencies, tribal consortium, and other agencies with related environmental information activities.	Assists states and others to better integrate environmental information systems, better enable data-sharing across programs, and improve access to information.	\$25,000.0	Goal 7 Obj. 1	\$25,000.0
Pollution Prevention	Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, §6605; TSCA 10; FY2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	To assist state and tribal programs to promote the use of source reduction techniques by businesses and to promote other Pollution Prevention activities at the state and tribal levels.	\$5,986.3	Goal 4, Obj. 5	\$6,000.0

FY 2004 STAG CATEGORICAL PROGRAM GRANTS Statutory Authority and Eligible Uses <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>						
Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients*	Eligible Uses	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Goal/ Objective	FY 2004 Request
Enforcement & Compliance Assurance**	As appropriate, Clean Air Act, Sec. 103; Clean Water Act, Sec. 104; Solid Waste Disposal Act, Sec. 8001; FIFRA, Sec 20; TSCA, Sec. 10 and 28; Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act, Sec. 203; Safe Drinking Water Act, Sec. 1442; Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act of 1992, as amended; FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	State, Territories, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia, Multi-jurisdictional Organizations	Assist in developing innovative sector-based, multi-media, or single-media approaches to enforcement and compliance assurance	\$2,209.3	Goal 9, Obj. 2	\$2,250.0
Multi-media Enforcement State Grants	FY 2003 President's Budget	States, Tribes, and other entities to be determined.	Media-specific and multi-media funding to states and tribes for compliance assurance activities including compliance assistance and incentives, inspections, and enforcement actions.	\$15,000.0	Goal 9, Obj. 1	\$0.0

FY 2004 STAG CATEGORICAL PROGRAM GRANTS Statutory Authority and Eligible Uses <i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>						
Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients*	Eligible Uses	FY 2003 Request	FY 2004 Goal/ Objective	FY 2004 Request
Indian General Assistance Program	Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act of 1992, as amended; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	Tribal Governments and Intertribal Consortia	Plan, develop and establish Tribal environmental protection programs.	\$57,469.7	Goal 4, Obj. 7	\$62,500.0

* The Recipients listed in this column reflect assumptions in the FY 2004 Budget Request in terms of expected and/or anticipated eligible recipients.

** In prior years these grants were displayed as Toxic Enforcement Grants. They are both part of the Toxics Enforcement Key Program [Goal 9, Objectives 1 and 2.]

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

In FY 2004, the Agency begins its eighth year of operation of the Working Capital Fund (WCF). It is a revolving fund authorized by law to finance a cycle of operations, where the costs of goods and services provided are charged to the users on a fee-for-service basis. The funds received are available without fiscal year limitation, to continue operations and to replace capital equipment. EPA's WCF was implemented under the authority of Section 403 of the Government Management Reform Act of 1994 and EPA's FY 1997 Appropriations Act. Permanent WCF authority was contained in the Agency's FY 1998 Appropriations Act.

The Chief Financial Officer and the Office of the Comptroller initiated the WCF in FY 1997 as part of their effort to: (1) be accountable to Agency offices, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Congress; (2) increase the efficiency of the administrative services provided to program offices; and (3) increase customer service and responsiveness. The Agency has a WCF Board which provides policy and planning oversight and advises the

CFO regarding the WCF financial position. The Board, chaired by the Comptroller, is composed of eighteen permanent members from the program offices and the regional offices.

Two Agency Activities begun in FY 1997 will continue into FY 2004. These are the Agency's data processing and telecommunications operations, managed by the Office of Technology Operations and Planning (OTOP), and Agency postage costs, managed by the Office of Administration. The Agency's FY 2004 budget request includes resources for these two Activities in each National Program Manager's submission, totaling approximately \$132.0 million. These estimated resources may be increased to incorporate program office's additional service needs during the operating year. To the extent that these increases are subject to Congressional reprogramming notifications, the Agency will comply with all applicable requirements.

MAJOR MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

EPA senior managers work diligently to address the complex management challenges the Agency must meet to achieve program results, maintain integrity and strengthen the public's confidence in the Agency. The President's Management Agendaⁱ, an initiative to improve management, performance, and accountability government-wide, has placed additional emphasis on effective program management.

In FY 2002 the Agency accelerated efforts to address its most serious management problems and corrected all four of its material weaknesses as well as a number of its other management challenges—deficiencies in program policies, guidance, or procedures that might impair the Agency's ability to achieve its mission. EPA's record in correcting its management challenges has steadily improved over the past decade, and, for the first time in the 20 year history of the Integrity Act, EPA has no material weaknesses. The progress in correcting weaknesses and addressing challenges exemplifies EPA's strong commitment to improving integrity and accountability in all programs, organizations, and functions.

The Agency uses a system of internal program reviews, independent reviews, and audits by the General Accounting Office (GAO) and EPA's Office of the Inspector General (OIG); program evaluations; and performance measurements to ensure that program activities are effectively carried out in accordance with applicable laws and sound management policy, and provide reasonable assurance that Agency resources are protected against fraud, waste, abuse, and mismanagement.

In identifying and monitoring management challenges, EPA considers government-wide high-risk areas identified by GAO, and management challenges identified by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), GAO, OIG or EPA itself. Following are brief descriptions and summaries on efforts underway to address the management challenges facing the Agency. The Agency will continue to use the tools available under GPRA and other management statutes to assist in addressing these issues.

Protecting Critical Infrastructure from Non-traditional Attacks

EPA has the responsibility of helping to assess the security the nation's drinking and wastewater infrastructure and responding and recovering from acts of biological, chemical, certain radiological and other terrorist's attacks. To achieve its goals, the Agency needs to apply technical, organizational, resource, training, and communication assets to complex issues with unprecedented dispatch. Success requires simultaneous attention to questions of threat, capabilities and deficiencies, preparedness, management and oversight, and efficiency and effectiveness. OIG identified this issue as a management challenge in FY 2002.

EPA has taken measures to respond to terrorist incidents and is taking steps to better prepare for, and respond to, future incidents based on lessons learned. The Agency carried out its mission and accomplished a remarkable achievement in responding to three national incidents during the same time period in response to the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, and the cleanup of anthrax contamination in the Capitol Complex and other facilities around the country. One of these tasks, cleaning up anthrax contamination from the Capitol Hill Complex, defied the customary thinking that the cleanup of an anthrax-contaminated building was impossible.

The July 2002 *National Strategy for Homeland Security*ⁱⁱ designated EPA as the lead agency for protecting critical drinking and wastewater infrastructure. The November 2002 Reorganization Plan for the Department of Homeland Security also identifies some areas where EPA will coordinate efforts with the Department.

In testimony before the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works on September 24, 2002ⁱⁱⁱ, the EPA Administrator described in detail the aggressive and effective actions EPA has taken to build on existing strengths to meet new security challenges. EPA worked to define its role in homeland security and to make decisions regarding where the Agency should allocate existing and new resources, authority, and personnel to ensure the safety of human health and the environment. The Agency conducted two major reviews of lessons learned, one relating to the incidents of September 11 and the other related to EPA's anthrax response. EPA used objective outside sources to conduct extensive interviews with Agency personnel, from front line staff to senior managers, to examine what EPA had learned from its response activities.

EPA chairs the interagency National Response Team (NRT), which has an excellent track record for federal-state coordination. In FY 2002 the Office of Homeland Security (OHS) asked the NRT to be an OHS work group providing interagency policy coordination assistance on terrorist incident preparedness and response. The NRT also completed anthrax and World Trade Center/Pentagon lessons learned documents for use by member agencies and developed anthrax cleanup technical assistance documents for use by planners and responders at all levels of government^{iv}.

EPA, in consultation with the drinking water and wastewater industries, developed vulnerability assessment tools, funded vulnerability assessments at the nation's 424 largest drinking water facilities serving nearly half the population, sped up establishment of a secure Information Sharing and Analysis Center for the water sector, provided threat information to utilities as required under Public Law 107-188^v and initiated high priority water security research

projects. The Agency developed EPA's Threat Warning System and Protective Measures, including facility protective measures, emergency preparedness and response activities, and protection of facilities in the water sectors and chemical industry. EPA implemented this system on September 10, 2002, and is now revising the system in response to lessons learned from this first implementation. Implementation has included providing alerts and protective information to members of the water sectors and chemical industry.

The lessons learned reports^{vi} have generally concluded that EPA responded successfully; however, it can do better. In October 2002, the Administrator announced EPA's Strategic Plan for Homeland Security^{vii}, which supports the President's *National Strategy for Homeland Security*^{viii} and the efforts to be undertaken by the new Department of Homeland Security. The plan serves as a blueprint on how to enhance EPA's ability to meet homeland security responsibilities. The activities and initiatives in EPA's plan will enhance the Agency's capabilities to detect, prepare for, prevent, respond to, and recover from terrorist incidents. In turn, EPA will be able to provide improved information and knowledge to key response agencies and policy-makers, allowing them to make timelier and effective analytical and technological decisions to improve security, detect contamination, and respond to incidents. As the federal government continues to address the issue of protecting the nation, the plan will continue to be revised and improved. Some of the activities identified in the plan might eventually be carried out by the Department of Homeland Security or other agencies. The Federal Homeland Security Advisor commended EPA for its Homeland Security Strategic Plan, noting that it can serve as a model for other departments and agencies.

Working Relationship with the States^{ix}

The National Environmental Performance Partnership System (NEPPS) established EPA-state working partnerships to address complex environmental issues with scarce resources. One of the primary tools for implementing NEPPS, performance partnership grants (PPGs), allows states and tribes to combine multiple EPA grants into one. In implementing the NEPPS program, including PPGs, the following are required to fully integrate NEPPS principles: leadership providing a clear direction and expectations, training and guidance, and goals and related performance measures to monitor and measure progress on achieving better environmental results. GAO identified EPA-state relationships as a major management challenge in January 1999 and 2001 reports to Congress. OIG also identified EPA's relationships with states as a management challenge in FY 2000-2002.

EPA works closely with states, tribes, other federal agencies, and other stakeholders to protect public health and the environment. Under NEPPS, the Agency committed to long-term collaboration with state agencies to improve EPA and state management of national environmental programs. NEPPS is a framework to build a

result-based management system, focus on joint planning and priority setting and use environmental indicators and outcome measures for accountability. Although EPA and states recognize that existing implementation approaches are no longer efficient and effective, they have not yet agreed on how states will have flexibility, while being accountable for environmental results. For several years, EPA and the states have been implementing NEPPS with mixed results. As a result of an on-going program evaluation conducted jointly with the states, EPA is developing an implementation plan that will address the implementation issues identified.

Through NEPPS, EPA is improving EPA-state partnerships by working with the states to establish priorities, improve performance measures, and promote results-based management under the Performance Partnership System. The Agency is also developing tools that state and EPA NEPPS negotiators can use to clarify the appropriate performance expectations. In addition EPA and the Environmental Council of the States (ECOS) have an active work group to address issues and remove barriers to effective implementation of the Performance Partnership System.

The Agency developed issue papers on performance partnerships, integrated NEPPS principles in its planning, budgeting, and accountability systems, and included NEPPS Core Performance Measures in EPA's Annual Report. EPA continued development of a NEPPS primer on policies and practices enhanced its website to provide historical information and best management practices, organized a national training conference, and continued bi-annual reporting on the states' use and application of PPGs.^x

In FY 2003, EPA plans to meet with the states to identify national, state, and regional priorities, which will be incorporated into EPA's national strategic planning, budgeting, and accountability process in FY 2004. EPA and the states will review roles, responsibilities and resources to improve efficiency and environmental impact. The Agency will implement a communication strategy on the successes and benefits of the Performance Partnership System. The Agency will continue a joint annual evaluation of performance partnership agreements and review PPG Task Force recommendations on mitigating conflicts between performance partnership principles and categorical grants guidance. The Agency will also contract with an objective third party, such as the National Academy for Public Administration, to assess the U.S. environmental service delivery system, including NEPPS.

Management of Biosolids

EPA needs to implement a national biosolids program and establish a strong enforcement program to meet the Clean Water Act requirements to reduce environmental risks and maximize the beneficial use of sewage sludge.^{xi} OIG identified this issue as a management challenge in FY 2002.

EPA continues to meet its statutory obligations under the Clean Water Act (CWA) pertaining to sewage sludge. Although there has been concern as to the adequacy of the sewage sludge rule, and there is a need for some additional scientific research in this area, the inclusive process EPA has launched will adequately address the concerns and needs. The Agency requested that the National Research Council (NRC) make a second evaluation of the biosolids program, specifically of the scientific basis supporting the CWA Part 503 rule.^{xii} The second NRC report, issued in July 2002^{xiii}, concluded that there was no documented scientific evidence that EPA's Part 503 sewage sludge standards failed to protect public health. The NRC stated that additional scientific work is needed to reduce persistent uncertainty about the potential for adverse human health effects from exposure to biosolids that are applied to the land. The Agency has set into motion a process for developing a response to the NRC's recommendations and the OIG's concerns. As part of the process, the Agency will seek public comment on its proposed determination on whether to regulate additional pollutants in biosolids as required by §405(d) (20) (C) of the CWA.^{xiv} The Agency is developing a draft Federal Register (FR) Notice seeking public comment and expects it to be published in early April 2003. Following receipt of comments and further analysis, EPA will publicly announce its plan in a final FR Notice in January 2004. This FR Notice will also include EPA's final decision on regulating additional pollutants under Part 503.

In addition to responding to the NRC report, the Agency will continue to communicate information on applying biosolids. The information will include a brief summary of additional research that is now being conducted to reduce public uncertainty, and that, if needed, will result in the modification of the biosolids regulation or land application practices. Although the Agency has not undertaken or completed all of the specific studies described in the preamble to Part 503, it has undertaken a variety of studies associated with biosolids recycling that it believes to be very relevant today, and is undertaking new studies. In addition, studies by others outside the Agency have helped to resolve many of the issues of concern discussed in the preamble.

The Agency continues to maintain its position that land application of biosolids is an appropriate choice for communities, when conducted in compliance with EPA regulations. Given present scientific knowledge, EPA has based the allocation of resources to biosolids compliance and enforcement on the relatively low risks to public health and the environment posed by biosolids, which is treated sewage sludge. In contrast, the national priorities in EPA's water enforcement and compliance program focus on risks posed by untreated pollutants, including raw sewage, associated with storm water, sanitary sewer overflows, combined sewer overflows and concentrated animal feeding operations which involve the public's direct exposure to harmful pollutants. States have the flexibility and responsibility to address situations where compliance assistance and enforcement actions to address biosolids are appropriate and necessary. EPA has taken actions to

address biosolids violations and will continue to take actions to address instances where biosolids pose an immediate endangerment to human health or the environment. EPA will reconsider resources devoted to biosolids if additional research and science demonstrate greater risk.

Lastly, EPA is continuing to work with States as it modernizes the Permit Compliance System (PCS) to allow for more effective program oversight. A separate workgroup (including both States and EPA) was devoted to the data needs for the biosolids program and held extensive discussions regarding the data needed to manage the biosolids program. Based on the recommendations of this workgroup, the PCS Executive Council decided to add data elements to PCS to improve tracking and oversight of the biosolids program, and design work is currently underway.

Reduce the Backlog of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permits^{xv}

Based on Permit Compliance System (PCS) data in November 1998, 26 percent of permits for major facilities had not been reissued following expiration, and 48 percent of permits for minor facilities had not been reissued. In 1999, the Agency estimated that the backlog in EPA-issued major permits had tripled over the past 10 years; likewise, the backlog in state-issued permits had doubled over that time. Expired NPDES permits might not reflect the most recent applicable effluent guidelines, water quality standards, or Total Maximum Daily Loads posing a threat to the environment. Without timely issuance of high-quality permits necessary improvements in water quality could be delayed. EPA identified this issue as a material weakness in FY 1998, and because the materiality of the issue was addressed, reduced it to an FY 2002 Agency weakness. OIG identified it as a management challenge FY 1998–2002.

Since the Agency identified this weakness in 1998, it has achieved 56 percent of targeted reduction in the backlog of major point source permits and achieved 58 percent of targeted reduction in the backlog for minor point source permits. EPA's comprehensive strategy for improving the NPDES permit program^{xvi} has resulted in noteworthy progress, and it establishes a management control framework for continued improvement. EPA is deploying guidance and tools designed to help regions and states prioritize permits that have the greatest environmental impact and to automate the permit writing process.^{xvii} EPA believes it has addressed the materiality of this issue and put the management controls in place for continued progress. EPA is supporting a number of efforts to strengthen the NPDES Program: (1) two pilot projects with states to develop systems to address permits on a watershed basis, (2) an EPA/state project to identify permit streamlining opportunities, (3) expanded use of general permits to address increases in the permitting universe, and (4) ongoing permit quality reviews.

Information System Security

EPA needs a centralized security program with strong oversight processes to adequately address risks and ensure that valuable information technology resources and environmental data are secure. EPA declared information systems security plans as a material weakness in FY 1997, revised the weakness in FY 2000 to be more comprehensive, and in FY 2002 reduced the weakness to agency level because the materiality of the weakness had been addressed. OIG identified EPA's information system security as a management challenge in FY 1997-2002, noting it as an FY 2002 tier two challenge. GAO identified it as a major management challenge in FY 2000-2001.

EPA has made substantial progress in keeping pace with the evolving challenges of information security. In FY 2002 the Agency developed and began implementing a comprehensive strategy to systematically address security-related deficiencies in accordance with the Government Information Security Reform Act.^{xviii} This strategy included initiating annual security risk assessments for Agency systems, and instituting regular monitoring and reporting of system owners' follow-up actions in response to the assessments. EPA has completed risk assessments for its critical applications and systems, and has implemented regular evaluations of its security network and data, network intrusion detection and monitoring controls, and formal security plan reviews. FY 2002 internal reviews show that EPA has an improved information security program that assesses, identifies, and mitigates risks to the Agency's data and systems.^{xix} Recent network penetration tests validated that controls successfully deter penetration attempts. To improve on this performance, the Agency plans to enhance its ability to monitor activities at the subnetwork level to ensure deeper protection and guard against possible unauthorized access or internal exploitation.

EPA plans to sustain improvements through consistent security control implementation, ongoing evaluation and regular testing to ensure that the policies and procedures are effective. The Agency's validation strategy^{xx} employs a variety of methods, processes, and mechanisms to ensure EPA's information security meets the criteria of the best industry practices and federal requirements. Validation methods include: (1) comprehensive risk assessments of major applications and general support systems using the security self-assessment methodology published by the National Institute of Standards and Technology^{xxi}, (2) implementation of central automated monitoring for assessing compliance with security standards, and (3) internal and external network penetration testing.

Information Resources Management (IRM) and Data Quality/Environmental and Performance Information Management

Consistent, complete, and current data are needed to support full and effective information sharing, environmental monitoring, and enforcement. If EPA and the states apply different data definitions or collect and input different data, the result can be reporting of

inconsistent, incomplete, or obsolete data. EPA needs to continue developing and implementing its information management strategy to address Agency information management challenges such as data gaps. EPA declared IRM data management an Agency weakness in FY 1994 and expanded the scope of weakness in FY 2000. GAO identified this issue as a management challenge FY 1998-2002. OIG identified it as an FY 2002 management challenge, combining previous challenges on IRM and Data Quality.

EPA is working in partnership with the states to improve the management, comprehensiveness, consistency, reliability, and accuracy of its data. Better data management will reduce inefficiencies, and support better assessment of environmental results and Agency priority-setting to protect human health and the environment.

EPA has carried out a number of actions to improve data management practices. The Agency developed and approved six key environmental data standards prior to FY 2002^{xxii}, and in FY 2002 it completed one new data standard while initiating work on six additional standards. EPA is working with states and EPA system and program managers to implement these data standards in major environmental systems. The Agency maintained an Integrated Error Correction Process^{xxiii} and drafted a Data and Information Quality Strategic Plan to present recommendations for improving the quality and management of collected data. EPA completed guidance for the EPA web site and is developing guidance on administrative control designations. EPA is also revising its IRM Strategic Plan and developing an Enterprise Architecture to address the integration and management of environmental data. Other corrective actions under way include developing a Strategic Information Plan for addressing data gaps, developing an Agency data architecture, developing and putting in place appropriate data management policies and procedures, and improving data collection processes through the use of the Central Data Exchange. As part of the Agency's Environmental Indicators Initiative, EPA also plans to release for public dialogue this year a draft report on the environment that uses environmental indicators to describe the status of the nation's environmental conditions and human health concerns. The public dialogue on the report will include discussions on the data and research needed to further develop environmental indicators. The Agency will continue efforts to identify data needed to manage programs and work with partners to provide timely, accurate, and consistent data.

Employee Competencies/Human Capital

To place the right people with the appropriate skills where they are needed, EPA must make human capital management an integral part of strategic and programmatic approaches to accomplishing its mission. The Agency needs to determine how human capital actions can best help achieve goals, identify milestones for key actions and establish results-oriented performance measures for human capital initiatives. With its Human

Capital Strategic Plan in place, the Agency has a blueprint for the initial and longer-term steps needed to begin addressing this weakness.^{xxiv} EPA declared this issue an Agency weakness FY 2000. OIG identified employee competencies as a major management challenge FY 1998–2002.

EPA has made significant progress toward addressing this weakness and meeting the objectives of the President's Management Agenda initiative on Strategic Management of Human Capital. On-going efforts include aligning the Agency's human capital planning activities with strategic planning and budgeting processes, as well as continuing to implement EPA's Human Capital Strategic Plan. The Agency is developing a Workforce Planning System that will link competencies to mission needs along core business lines. EPA's Workforce Development Strategy (WDS) is a comprehensive program that focuses on training and development at all levels of the organization. As part of the WDS, the Agency developed and implemented a number of training programs: New Skills/New Options Program for administrative staff with electronic learning accounts available to eligible employees, the Mid-Level Development Program which introduces the SES core competencies to most EPA employees, and a management development program that includes supervisory and management training. In addition, EPA selected 51 participants for an SES Candidate Development Program. The Agency has established goal teams to set appropriate baselines to track advances in measuring results and programmatic benefits. The Agency is also working toward better alignment of its human capital strategy with annual performance goals/measures, strategic sub-objectives, and Agency activities. This effort will help the Agency develop human capital measures, set targets for environmental and programmatic outcomes, and track its costs and economic impacts. EPA also has made its SES Mobility Program part of regular agency operations, allowing senior managers to broaden their skill sets.

Improved Management of Assistance Agreements

EPA needs to improve overall grants management by implementing a competitive award policy and process, and by improving prioritization, oversight, and enforcement procedures. EPA needs to address problems repeatedly identified in audit reports concerning EPA's use of assistance agreements to accomplish its mission. In FY 1996, EPA declared a material weakness on grants closeout and oversight of assistance agreements. The weakness was reduced to Agency-level in FY 1999 and closed in FY 2000. EPA declared improved management of assistance agreements an Agency weakness in FY 2001. OMB and OIG identified the issue as a candidate material weakness in FY 2002. OIG identified it as a management challenge FY 2000–2002.

In FY 2002 the Agency made significant progress in strengthening grants management. OMB recognized this progress in its most recent Executive Branch Scorecard.^{xxv} A major premise underlying the OIG's recommendation

and OMB's concerns was the absence of a policy for competing discretionary grant funds. EPA has squarely addressed that issue by developing a new grant competition policy which went into effect October 1, 2002.

EPA also continues to make progress in improving post-award management, as evidenced by the 2002 post-award monitoring plans which included baseline reviews of grants and detailed desk top or on-site reviews of five percent to ten percent of all active grants, the corrective actions taken by headquarters and regional offices in response to validation reviews, and the development of a new consolidated post-award monitoring policy.^{xxvi}

EPA's strategies to improve grants management are solidly based on the risk involved. Each fiscal year, EPA awards approximately \$3 billion in grants to support the environmental programs of state and local governments.^{xxvii} These grants constitute more than 87 percent of the grant funds awarded by EPA annually. The concerns raised by the OIG do not demonstrate systemic mismanagement of these funds. This means that the primary area of risk involves other categories of grants that receive relatively small amounts of money (e.g., grants to nonprofit organizations, which receive about 6 percent of EPA's grant dollars each fiscal year). EPA is appropriately managing that risk by making cost-effective improvements to its already extensive set of management controls, including initiatives on strengthening the competitive process, post-award monitoring, procurement oversight and environmental results; recipient training and technical assistance, and, most important, strategic planning.

Linking Mission and Management

EPA works with its regional offices and state and federal partners to develop appropriate outcome measures and accounting systems that track environmental and human health results across the Agency's goals. This information must then become an integral part of senior management's decision making process. OIG identified this issue as an FY 2002 management challenge, combining FY 2001 management challenges on accountability and managerial accounting.

EPA has long focused on improving the way it manages for results and uses cost and performance information in decision making. The Agency has made substantial progress and achieved the following results in FY 2002: (1) an increased focus on performance and results as key criteria for developing EPA's FY 2004 budget, (2) the Administrator's decision to adopt fewer, more outcome-oriented goals in EPA's revised Strategic Plan, and (3) successful efforts to establish Business Objects as the Agency's standard financial reporting tool and expand the Financial Data Warehouse to make more information available to managers. EPA has been recognized for its achievements in integrating budget and performance.^{xxviii} OIG has identified important improvement opportunities, and in FY 2003 EPA expects to build on progress made as it completes the revision of its Strategic Plan, implements

the recommendations of the Managing for Improved Results Steering Group, and adopts business intelligence tools Agency-wide. In FY 2003, EPA will continue to enhance its cost accounting capabilities to strengthen the linkages between resources and performance in Agency program offices.

Innovative Regulatory Programs

EPA needs the flexibility to use innovative approaches to address complex and intractable environmental problems that warrant new and more cost-effective approaches. In the absence of specific legislative changes that would provide the authority for EPA to allow states and others to use innovative approaches, the Agency needs to closely monitor the new approaches to ensure they are more effective than the traditional approaches. GAO identified these issues as an FY 2002 major management challenge.

EPA continues initiatives to fully support and manage innovations and address concerns about flexibility. In 2002, EPA released a new innovation strategy that had resulted from an intensive 9-month task force review of EPA's innovation efforts^{xxix}. The strategy's goals are being implemented through program and regional commitments to specific actions that are being tracked by the Agency's Innovation Action Council. EPA, states, localities, industry

and nongovernmental organizations have been developing, testing and implementing innovative approaches for more than a decade. These efforts have produced a number of successful innovations, such as the Brownfields revitalization program.

As is always the case when new approaches or alternative ways are tried, some projects did not meet expectations. EPA has taken significant, concrete steps to establish Agency-wide controls that result in better priority setting, planning and monitoring of results. The Agency has several ongoing efforts to evaluate and learn from particular innovations that represent the best candidates for broader application. EPA has nearly completed an effort to evaluate pilot projects that seek to streamline pollution prevention considerations and infuse them into air permits, and the Agency is beginning to evaluate several innovative approaches to manage hazardous wastes in university labs. The new State Innovation Grants program requires that states receiving grants develop measures and performance outcomes over the lifetime of their projects.^{xxx} The criteria for successful grant proposals include establishing goals for innovation and indicators to measure progress toward meeting these goals. Projects must have clear objectives, requirements and performance indicators in order to allow EPA and the public to evaluate the success of the project. State proposals include baseline and final outcome measures and a commitment to track and measure results.

Notes

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ⁱⁱⁱ U.S. EPA, Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations, *Congressional Hearings Held before the House and Senate Committee of EPA Officials—Status Report for 2002* (September 24, 2002). Available at <http://www.epa.gov/ocir/hearings/testimony/092402ctw.PDF>

^{iv} U.S. EPA internal reports: Observations and Lessons Learned from Anthrax Responses (February 2002); Observations and Lessons Learned from the World Trade Center and Pentagon Terrorist Attacks (February 2002), and Technical Assistance Documents for Anthrax Response (September 2002).

^v Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002.

^{vi} U.S. EPA internal report: Lessons Learned in the Aftermath of September 11, 2001 (February 2002).

^{vii} U.S. EPA, EPA Newsroom, EPA Announces Homeland Security Strategic Plan, One of Many Efforts to Ensure Agency's Ability to Protect, Respond and Recover, news release (October 2, 2002). Available at http://www.epa.gov/epahome/headline_100202.htm

^{viii} Office of the President, Office of Homeland Security, Available at: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/homeland/book/index.html>.

^{ix} U.S. EPA, Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations, Performance Partnership. Available at <http://www.epa.gov/ocirpage/nepps/index.htm>

^x U.S. EPA, Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations, Performance Partnership Grants. Available at http://www.epa.gov/ocirpage/nepps/pp_grants.htm

^{xi} 11. Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977. Available at <http://www.epa.gov/r5water/cwa.htm>

^{xii} 12. Part 503 of the Clean Water Act, *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES): Biosolids*. Available at http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/home.cfm?program_id=16.

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- ^{xiv} 14. Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977, Section 405(d) (20) (c), *Disposal of Sewage Sludge*. Available at <http://www.epa.gov/r5water/cwa.htm>.
- ^{xv} U.S. EPA, Office of Water, *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), Backlog Reduction*. Available at <http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/permitissuance/backlog.cfm>.
- ^{xvi} U.S. EPA, Office of Water, *Interim Framework to Ensure Issuance of Timely and High Quality NPDES Permits*. Available at http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/home.cfm?program_id=45.
- ^{xvii} Ibid.
- ^{xviii} FY 2001 Defense Authorization Act, Public Law 106-398, Title X, Subtitle G.
- ^{xix} U.S. EPA internal documents, security-sensitive. Not available to public.
- ^{xx} U.S. EPA, Office of Environmental Information, FY 2002 Assurance Letter (October 2002).
- ^{xxi} National Institute of Standards and Technology Computer Security Resources Center web site at <http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/nistpubs/index.html>.
- ^{xxii} U.S. EPA, Environmental Data Registry. Available at <http://www.epa.gov/edr/>.
- ^{xxiii} U.S. EPA, Central Data Exchange. Available at <http://www.epa.gov/cdx/>.
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6 – YEAR PERFORMANCE DATA ANNUAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND MEASURES

GOAL: CLEAN AIR

The air in every American community will be safe and healthy to breathe. In particular, children, the elderly, and people with respiratory ailments will be protected from health risks of breathing polluted air. Reducing air pollution will also protect the environment, resulting in many benefits, such as restoring life in damaged ecosystems and reducing health risks to those whose subsistence depends directly on those ecosystems.

OBJECTIVE: ATTAIN NAAQS

Reduce the risk to human health and the environment by protecting and improving air quality so that air throughout the country meets national clean air standards by 2005 for carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and lead; by 2012 for ozone; and by 2018 for particulate matter (PM). To accomplish this in Indian country, the tribes and EPA will, by 2005, have developed the infrastructure and skills to assess, understand, and control air quality and protect Native Americans and others from unacceptable risks to their health, environment, and cultural uses of natural resources.

Reduce Exposure to Unhealthy Ozone Levels - 1 Hour

In 2004	The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient ozone concentrations below the NAAQS for the 1-hour ozone standard will increase by 1% (relative to 2003) for a cumulative total of 20% (relative to 1992).
In 2003	Maintain healthy air quality for 42 million people living in monitored areas attaining the ozone standard; certify that 7 areas of the remaining 54 nonattainment areas have attained the 1-hour NAAQS for ozone thus increasing the number of people living in areas with healthy air by 5.1 million.
In 2002	Maintained healthy air quality for 41.7 million people living in monitored areas attaining the ozone standard; and certified 1 area of the remaining 55 nonattainment areas attained the 1-hour NAAQS for ozone, thus increasing the number of people living in areas with healthy air by 326,000.
In 2001	EPA maintained healthy air quality for 38.2 million people living in 43 areas attaining the ozone standard, increased by 3.5 million the number of people living in areas with healthy air quality that have newly attained the standard by certifying that 3 new areas have attained the 1-hour standard.
In 2000	Maintained healthy air quality for 33.4 million people living in 43 areas attaining the ozone standard.
In 1999	The Regions revoked the 1-hour standard in 10 areas. However, based upon the Circuit Court decision regarding the revised ozone standard, the Agency has proposed to reinstate the 1-hour standard.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud. 19	FY 2004 Request 20	Percent
Cumulative Percent Increase in the Number of People who Live in Areas with Ambient 1-hour Ozone Concentrations Below the Level of the NAAQS as Compared to 1992							

Cumulative Percent Increase in the Number of Areas with Ambient 1-hour Ozone Concentrations Below the Level of the NAAQS as Compared to 1992					31	33	Percent
Publish Notice Revoking 1-Hour Standard	10						Areas
National Guidance on Ozone SIP	1 Draft						Issued
States submit designations of areas for attainment of the ozone standard	50						States
Total Number of People who Live in Areas Designated to Attainment of the Clean Air Standards for Ozone		35,063,000	41,679,000	42,026,000	47,105,000	n/a	People
Areas Designated to Attainment for the Ozone Standard		1	3	1	7	0	Areas
Additional People Living in Newly Designated Areas with Demonstrated Attainment of the Ozone Standard		1,700,000	3,475,000	326,000	5,079,000	n/a	People
VOCs Reduced from Mobile Sources		1,562,000	1,659,000	1,755,000	1,852,000	2,040,000	Tons
NOx Reduced from Mobile Sources		1,059,000	1,189,000	1,319,000	1,449,000	1,653,000	Tons

Baseline: At the time that the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 were enacted (for the period 1990 - 1992), 52 areas with a population of 118 million people had ambient ozone concentrations that were greater than the level of the NAAQS. For the period 1999 - 2001, 16 of these areas (31%) with a population of 24 million people (19%) had ambient ozone concentrations were below the level of the NAAQS. In 1990, 101 areas were designated in nonattainment for the 1-hour ozone standard. Through 2002, 47 areas have been redesignated to attainment and 54 areas remain in nonattainment. The 1995 baseline for VOCs reduced from mobile sources is 8,134,000 tons and 11,998,000 tons for NOx, both ozone precursors. Notes: Areas means nonattainment areas for comparisons with the 1-hour NAAQS. Comparisons of ambient air quality concentrations with the level of the NAAQS are based on a time period and statistic consistent with the NAAQS. For ozone, this means a 3 year time frame. Population estimates based on 2000 census.

Reduce Exposure to Unhealthy PM Levels - PM-10

In 2004 The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient PM concentrations below the NAAQS for the PM-10 standard will increase by 1% (relative to 2003) for a cumulative total of 11% (relative to 1992).

In 2003 Maintain healthy air quality for 6.1 million people living in monitored areas attaining the PM standards; increase by 81 thousand the number of people living in areas with healthy air quality that have newly attained the standard.

In 2002 Maintained healthy air quality for 3.4 million people living in monitored areas attaining the PM standards; and increased by 2.7 million the number of people living in areas with healthy air quality that have newly attained the standard.

In 2001 EPA maintained healthy air quality for 1.189 million people living in 9 areas attaining the PM standards and increased by 2.249 million the number of people living in areas with healthy air quality that have newly attained the standard.

In 2000 Maintained healthy air quality for 1.2 million people living in 7 areas attaining the PM standards, and increased by 75.8 thousand the number of people living in areas with healthy air quality that have attained the standard.

In 1999 EPA deployed PM-2.5 ambient monitors including: mass, continuous, speciation, and visibility sites resulting in a total of 1110 monitoring sites.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud. 10	FY 2004 Request	
Cumulative Percent Increase in the Number of People who Live in Areas with Ambient PM-10 Concentrations Below the Level of the NAAQSas Compared to 1992					10	11	Percent
Cumulative Percent Increase in the Number of Areas with Ambient PM-10 Concentrations Below the Level of the NAAQSas Compared to 1992					45	46	Percent
National Guidance on PM-2.5 SIP and Attainment Demonstration Requirements	1 Draft						Issued
Cumulative total number of monitoring sites deployed	1110						Sites
Total Number of People who Live in Areas Designated in Attainment with Clean Air Standards for PM		1,275,800	3,438,000	6,086,500	6,212,000		People
Areas Designated to Attainment for the PM-10 Standard		2	8	4	8	8	Areas
Additional People Living in Newly Designated Areas with Demonstrated Attainment of the PM Standard		75,800	2,249,000	2,686,500	81,000		People
PM-10 Reduced from Mobile Sources		20,000	22,000	23,000	25,000	18,000	Tons
PM-2.5 Reduced from Mobile Sources		15,000	16,500	17,250	18,000	13,500	Tons

Baseline: At the time that the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 were enacted (for the period 1990-1992), 58 areas (nonattainment areas for comparisons with the PM-10 NAAQS.) with a population of 38 million people had ambient PM-10 concentrations that were greater than the level of the NAAQS. For the period 1999-2001, 26 of these areas (45%) with a population of 4 million (10%) had ambient PM-10 concentrations below the level of the NAAQS. (Population estimates based on 2000 census.) Comparisons of ambient air quality concentrations with the level of the NAAQS are based on a time period and statistic consistent with the NAAQS. For PM-10, this means a 3 year time frame. As a result of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, 84 areas were designated nonattainment for the PM-10 standard. Since that time, EPA has split Pocatella into 2 areas thereby revising the baseline to 85. Through 2002, 22 areas have been redesignated to attainment. The 1995 baseline for PM-10 reduced from mobile sources is 880,000 tons.

Reduce Exposure to Unhealthy CO, SO2, NO2, Lead

In 2004 The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient CO, NO2, SO2, or Pb concentrations below the NAAQS will increase by less than 1% (relative to 2003) for a cumulative total of 63% (relative to 1992).

In 2003 Maintain healthy air quality for 53 million people living in monitored areas attaining the CO, SO2, NO2, and Lead standards; increase by 1.1 million the number of people living in areas with healthy air quality that have newly attained the standard.

In 2002	Maintained healthy air quality for 36.7 million people living in monitored areas attaining the CO, SO ₂ , NO ₂ , and Lead standards; and increased by 16.5 million, the number of people living in areas with healthy air quality that have newly attained the standard.
In 2001	EPA maintained healthy air quality for 36.3 million people living in 56 areas attaining the CO, SO ₂ , NO ₂ , and Lead standards and increased by 418,000 the number of people living in areas with healthy air quality that have newly attained the standard.
In 2000	Maintained healthy air quality for 27.7 million people living in 46 areas attaining the CO, SO ₂ , NO ₂ , and Lead standards, and increased by 3.41 million the number of people living in areas with healthy air quality that have attained the standard.
In 1999	13 of the 58 estimated remaining nonattainment areas have achieved the NAAQS for carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, or lead.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud. 63	FY 2004 Request 63	
Cumulative Percent Increase in the Number of People who Live in Areas with Ambient CO, SO ₂ , NO ₂ , or Pb Concentrations Below the Level of the NAAQS as Compared to 1992							Percent
Cumulative Percent Increase in the Number of Areas with Ambient CO, SO ₂ , NO ₂ , or Pb Concentrations Below the Level of the NAAQS as Compared to 1992					74	77	Percent
Total Number of People Living in Areas Designated in Attainment with Clean Air Standards for CO, SO ₂ , NO ₂ , and Pb		31,100,000	36,721,000	53,190,000	54,181,000	n/a	People
Areas Designated to Attainment for the CO, SO ₂ , NO ₂ , and Pb Standards	13	10	9	12	11	13	Areas
Additional People Living in Newly Designated Areas with Demonstrated Attainment of the CO, SO ₂ , NO ₂ , and Pb Standards		3,410,000	418,000	16,490,000	1,118,800	n/a	People
CO Reduced from Mobile Sources		10,341,000	10,672,000	11,002,000	11,333,000	12,636,000	Tons
Total Number of People Living in Areas with Demonstrated Attainment of the NO ₂ Standard		13,000,000	14,944,000	14,944,000	14,944,000	n/a	People

Baseline: At the time the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 were enacted (for the period 1991-1992), 27 areas (counties comprising nonattainment areas for the comparisons with the NAAQS) with a population of 48 million people had ambient CO, SO₂, NO₂, or Pb concentrations (comparisons of ambient air quality concentrations with the level of the NAAQS are based on a time period and statistic consistent with each individual NAAQS) that were greater than the level of the NAAQS. For the period 2000-2001 (For some of the pollutants included in this measure, the number of years used to evaluate the ambient concentrations relative to the NAAQS may be less than the referenced time period: e.g. NO₂ is evaluated over a single year.), 20 of these areas (74%) with a population of 30 million (63%) had ambient CO, SO₂, NO₂, or Pb concentrations less than the level of the NAAQS. (Population estimates based on 2000 census.) The projected improvement in 2004 is estimated for a single area. Therefore, the increase by definition must occur in a single year interval. In addition, the population living in this areas of improved air quality is small relative to that for the remaining areas. Therefore the projected improvement in population is greater than zero but less than 1. For CO, SO₂, NO₂, and Pb, 107 areas were classified as nonattainment or

were unclassified in 1990. Through 2002, 76 of those areas have been redesignated to attainment. The 1995 baseline for mobile source emissions for CO was 70,947,000 tons.

Reduce Exposure to Unhealthy Ozone Levels - 8 Hour

In 2004 The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient ozone concentrations below the NAAQS for the 8-hour ozone standard will increase by 3% (relative to 2003) for a cumulative total of 3% (relative to 2001).

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Cumulative Percent Increase in the Number of People who Live in Areas with Ambient 8-hour Concentrations Below the Level of the NAAQS as Compared to 2001						3	Percent
Cumulative Percent Increase in the Number of Areas with Ambient 8-hour Ozone Concentrations Below the Level of the NAAQS as Compared to 2001						7	Percent

Baseline: For the period 1999-2001, 302 areas (counties) with a population of 115 million people had ambient 8-hour ozone concentrations above the level of the NAAQS. (Population estimates based on 2000 census.) Comparisons of ambient air quality concentrations with the level of the NAAQS are based on a time period and statistic consistent with the NAAQS. For ozone, this means a 3 year time frame.

Reduce Exposure to Unhealthy PM Levels - PM- 2.5

In 2004 The number of people living in areas with monitored ambient PM concentrations below the NAAQS for the PM-2.5 standard will increase by less than 1% (relative to 2003) for a cumulative total of less than 1% (relative to 2001).

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Cumulative Percent Increase in the Number of People who Live in Areas with Ambient PM-2.5 Concentrations Below the Level of the NAAQS as Compared to 2001						<1	Percent
Percent Increase in the Number of Areas with Ambient PM-2.5 Concentrations Below the Level of the NAAQS as Compared to 2001						1	Percent

Baseline: For the period 1999-2001, 132 areas (counties) with a population of 66 million people had ambient PM-2.5 concentrations that were greater than the level of the NAAQS. (Population estimates based on 2000 census.) Comparisons of ambient air quality concentrations with the level of the NAAQS are based on a time period and statistic consistent with the NAAQS. For PM-2.5, this means a 3-year time frame. The 1995 baseline for PM-2.5 reduced from mobile sources is 659,000 tons.

Increase Tribal Air Capacity

In 2004 Increase the number of tribes monitoring air quality for ozone and/or particulate matter from 42 to 45 and increase the percentage of tribes monitoring clean air for ozone from 64% to 67% and particulate matter from 71% to 72%.

In 2003 Increase the number of tribes monitoring air quality for ozone and/or particulate matter from 37 to 42 and increase the percentage of tribes monitoring clean air for ozone from 62% to 64% and particulate matter from 68% to 71%.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud. 12	FY 2004 Request 13	
Percent of Tribes with Tribal Lands Monitoring for Ozone and/or Particulate Matter							Percent
Percent of Monitoring Tribes Monitoring Clean Air for Ozone					64	67	Percent
Percent of Monitoring Tribes Monitoring Clean Air for Particulate Matter					71	72	Percent
Number of Tribes Implementing Air Programs					25	30	Tribes

Baseline: There are 576 Federally recognized tribes with 347 tribes having tribal lands (Alaska Native Villages (tribes) number 229 entities, but only one 'reservation'). Through September 2002, there are 21 tribes implementing air programs; 37 tribes conducting monitoring for ozone and/or particulate matter; 8 tribes are currently monitoring clean air for ozone (of 13 total) and 25 tribes are currently monitoring clean air for particulate matter (of 37 total); and 15 tribes submitting quality assured data.

Research

PM Effects Research

In 2004 Provide reports to OAR and the scientific community that examine the health effects of high levels of air pollutants, especially particulate matter, in potentially susceptible populations so that PM standards protect human health to the maximum extent possible.

In 2002 EPA provided data on the health effects and exposure to particulate matter (PM) and provided methods for assessing the exposure and toxicity of PM in healthy and potentially susceptible subpopulations to strengthen the scientific basis for reassessment of the NAAQS for PM.

In 2001 EPA provided new information on the atmospheric concentrations, human exposure, health effects and mechanisms of toxicity of particulate matter.

In 2000 EPA provided new information on the atmospheric concentrations, human exposure, and health effects of particulate matter (PM), including PM_{2.5}, and incorporated it and other peer-reviewed research findings in the second External Review Draft of the PM AQCD for NAAQS review.

In 1999 Completed three reports on PM: (1) describing research designed to test a hypothesis about mechanisms of PM-induced toxicity; (2) characterizing factors affecting PM dosimetry in humans; and (3) identifying PM characteristics (e.g. composition) associated with biological responses.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request
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Reports (1) describing research designed to test a hypothesis about mechanisms of PM-induced toxicity; 2) charct. factors affecting PM dosimetry in humans; 3) ID PM characteristics (composition)	3 Reports					
Hold CASAC review of draft PM Air Quality Criteria Document.	1					review
Complete longitudinal panel study data collection & preliminary report on exposure of susceptible subpopulations to total PM & co-occurring gases of ambient origin and i.d. key exposure parameters...	1					report
Data generated from PM monitoring studies in Phoenix, Fresno, and Baltimore will be used to reduce uncertainties on atmospheric PM concentrations in support of Draft PM Air Quality Criteria Document.	30-Sep-2000					data
Report on results from Baltimore study evaluating the cardio-vascular and immunological responses of elderly individuals to PM.	1					report
Complete PM longitudinal panel study data collection and report exposure data.		1				study
Report on health effects of concentrated ambient PM in healthy animals and humans, in asthmatic and elderly humans, and in animal models of asthma and respiratory infection.		1				report
Final PM Air Quality Criteria Document completed.		0				final AQCD
Report on the effects of concentrated ambient PM on humans and animals believed most susceptible to adverse effects (e.g., elderly, people with lung disease, or animal models of such diseases).			1			report
Report on animal and clinical toxicology studies using Utah Valley particulate matter (UVPM) to describe biological mechanisms that may underlie the reported epidemiological effects of UVPM.			1			report
Report on the chronic respiratory health effects in children of intra-urban gradients of particulate matter and co-pollutants in El Paso, TX .					1	report
Report on epidemiologic studies examining acute cardiac and respiratory effects in the elderly and children exposed to particulate matter (PM) and co-pollutants.					1	report

Baseline:

There is currently considerable concern that increased levels of particulate matter (PM) may disproportionately affect certain susceptible groups, especially when exposures are long-term. One such group is children, particularly those with pre-existing asthma and related cardiopulmonary

diseases. Children living in areas of high pollution such as on the U.S.-Mexico border are particularly at risk due to economic factors as well as exposure. The elderly with chronic lung disease comprise another susceptible group who may be more acutely affected. Which components of PM are responsible for health effects in either of these groups remains unclear, as does how exposure data from monitoring sites relates to their personal situations. As noted by the National Research Council, the issue of susceptibility and chronic health outcomes is of utmost importance. Completion of this APG in FY 2004 will provide critical information to enhance risk estimates needed for promulgating the PM NAAQS and will provide information to the Office of Air so that it may focus its Air Quality Index on those who are at greatest risk.

OBJECTIVE: REDUCE AIR TOXICS RISK

By 2020, eliminate unacceptable risks of cancer and other significant health problems from air toxic emissions for at least 95 percent of the population, with particular attention to children and other sensitive subpopulations, and substantially reduce or eliminate adverse effects on our natural environment. By 2010, the tribes and EPA will have the information and tools to characterize and assess trends in air toxics in Indian country.

Reduce Air Toxic Emissions

In 2004	Air toxics emissions nationwide from stationary and mobile sources combined will be reduced by an additional 2% of the updated 1993 baseline of 6.0 million tons for a cumulative reduction of 37%.
In 2003	Air toxics emissions nationwide from stationary and mobile sources combined will be reduced by an additional 1% of the updated 1993 baseline of 6.0 million tons for a cumulative reduction 35%.
In 2002	End-of-year FY 2002 data will be available in late 2004 to verify that air toxics emissions nationwide from stationary and mobile sources combined will be reduced by 1.5% from 2001 for a cumulative reduction of 33.5% from the 1993 baseline of 6.0 million tons per year.
In 2001	End-of-year FY 2001 data will be available in late 2004 to verify that air toxics emissions nationwide from stationary and mobile sources combined will be reduced by 5% from 2000 (for a cumulative reduction of 35% from the 1993 level of 4.3 million tons.)
In 2000	End-of-year FY 2000 data will be available in late 2004 to verify that air toxics emissions nationwide from stationary and mobile sources combined will be reduced by 3% from 1999 (for a cumulative reduction of 30% from the 1993 level of 4.3 million tons.)
In 1999	End of year 1999 data will be available in 2003 to verify that air toxics emissions nationwide from stationary and mobile sources combined were reduced by 12% from 1998 (for a cumulative reduction of 27% from the 1993 level of 4.3 million tons.)

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Combined Stationary and Mobile Source Reductions in Air Toxics Emissions	Data Lag	Data Lag	Data Lag	Data Lag	1	2	Percent
Mobile Source Air Toxics Emissions Reduced					.68	.71	Million Tons
Stationary Source Air Toxics Emissions Reduced					1.57	1.59	Million Tons
Major Sources, Area and All Other Air Toxics Emissions Reduced					+.12	+.13	Million Tons

Baseline: In 1993, the last year before the MACT standards and mobile source regulations developed under the Clean Air Act began to be implemented, stationary and mobile sources are now estimated to

have emitted 6.0 million tons of air toxics. (EPA's prior estimate was 4.3 million tons and was updated with improved inventory data.) Air toxics emission data are revised every three years to generate inventories for the National Toxics Inventory (NTI). In the intervening years between the update of the NTI, the model EMS-HAP (Emissions Modeling System for Hazardous Air Pollutants) is used to estimate and project annual emissions of air toxics. EMS-HAP projects emissions, by adjusting point, area and mobile emission data to account for growth and emission reductions resulting from emission reduction scenarios such as the implementation of the Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards. The FY 2003 target does not have growth factored in. With growth, the target for 2003 is a 1% reduction from 2002 levels for a cumulative reduction of 35%.

OBJECTIVE: REDUCE ACID RAIN.

By 2005, reduce ambient nitrates and total nitrogen deposition to 1990 levels. By 2010, reduce ambient sulfates and total sulfur deposition by up to 30 percent from 1990 levels.

Reduce SO2 Emissions

In 2004	Maintain or increase annual SO2 emission reduction of approximately 5 million tons from the 1980 baseline. Keep annual emissions below level authorized by allowance holdings and make progress towards achievement of Year 2010 SO2 emissions cap for utilities.
In 2003	Maintain or increase annual SO2 emission reduction of approximately 5 million tons from the 1980 baseline. Keep annual emissions below level authorized by allowance holdings and make progress towards achievement of Year 2010 SO2 emissions cap for utilities.
In 2002	On track to ensure that EPA maintains or increases annual SO2 emission reduction of approximately 5 million tons from the 1980 baseline. Keep annual emissions below level authorized by allowance holdings and make progress towards achievement of Year 2010 SO2 emissions cap for utilities.
In 2001	Approximately 5 million tons of SO2 emissions from utility sources were reduced from the 1980 baseline.
In 2000	6.3 million tons of SO2 emissions from utility sources were reduced from 1980 baseline.
In 1999	5.04 million tons of SO2 emissions from utility sources were reduced from 1980 baseline and 420,000 tons of NOx from coal-fired utility sources were reduced from levels that would have been emitted without implementation of Title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
SO2 Emissions	30-Oct-2000	6,300,000	6,670,000	Data Lag	5,000,000	5,000,000	Tons Reduced
NOx Reductions	420,000						Tons Reduced

Baseline: The base of comparison for assessing progress on the annual performance goal is the 1980 emissions baseline. The 1980 SO2 emissions inventory totals 17.5 million tons for electric utility sources. This inventory was developed by National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program (NAPAP) and used as the basis for reductions in Title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments. This data is also contained in EPA's National Air Pollutant Emissions Trends Report. Statutory SO2 emissions cap for year 2010 and later is at 8.95 million tons which is approximately 8.5 million tons below 1980 emissions level. "Allowable SO2 emission level" consists of allowance allocations granted to sources each year under several provisions of the Act and additional allowances carried over, or banked, from previous years.

Reduce NOx Emissions

In 2004	2 million tons of NOx from coal-fired utility sources will be reduced from levels that would have been emitted without implementation of Title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments.						
In 2003	2 million tons of NOx from coal-fired utility sources will be reduced from levels that would have been emitted without implementation of Title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments.						
In 2002	On track to ensure that 2 million tons of NOx from coal-fired utility sources are reduced from levels that would have been emitted without implementation of Title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments.						
In 2001	2 million tons of NOx from coal-fired utility sources were reduced from levels that would have been emitted without implementation of Title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments.						
In 2000	2 million tons of NOx from coal-fired utility sources were reduced from levels before implementation of Title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments.						
Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
NOx Reductions		2,000,000	2,000,000	Data Lag	2,000,000	2,000,000	Tons Reduced
Baseline:	Performance Baseline: The base of comparison for assessing progress on this annual performance goal is emissions that would have occurred in the absence of Title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments. These emissions levels are calculated using actual annual heat input and the baseline (uncontrolled) NOx emission rates by boiler type from the preamble to the final rule (61 FR 67112, December 19, 1996).						

GOAL: CLEAN AND SAFE WATER

All Americans will have drinking water that is clean and safe to drink. Effective protection of America's rivers, lakes, wetlands, aquifers, and coastal and ocean waters will sustain fish, plants, and wildlife, as well as recreational, subsistence, and economic activities. Watersheds and their aquatic ecosystems will be restored and protected to improve human health, enhance water quality, reduce flooding, and provide habitat for wildlife.

OBJECTIVE: SAFE DRINKING WATER, FISH AND RECREATIONAL WATERS

By 2005, protect public health so that 95% of the population served by community water systems will receive water that meets drinking water standards, consumption of contaminated fish and shellfish will be reduced, and exposure to microbial and other forms of contamination in waters used for recreation will be reduced.

Safe Drinking Water

In 2004	85 percent of the population served by community water systems will receive drinking water meeting health-based standards promulgated in or after 1998.
In 2004	92% of the population served by community water systems will receive drinking water meeting all health-based standards in effect as of 1994, up from 83% in 1994.
In 2003	85 percent of the population served by community water systems will receive drinking water meeting health-based standards promulgated in or after 1998.
In 2003	92% of the population served by community water systems will receive drinking water meeting all health-based standards in effect as of 1994, up from 83% in 1994.

In 2002	91% of the population served by community water systems received drinking water meeting all health-based standards in effect as of 1994.
In 2002	Final FY 02 numbers will not be available until mid-January. SDWIS reports quarter behind.
In 2001	91 percent of the population served by water systems received drinking water meeting all health-based standards that were in effect as of 1994.
In 2000	91% of the population served by community drinking water systems received drinking water meeting all health-based standards that were in effect as of 1994, up from 83% in 1994.
In 1999	91% of the population served by community water systems received drinking water meeting all health-based standards in effect as of 1994, up from 83% in 1994.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Percent of population served by community drinking water systems with no violations during the year of any Federally enforceable health-based standards that were in place by 1994.		91	91	91	92	92	% Population
Population served by community water systems providing drinking water meeting health-based standards promulgated in or after 1998.				N/A	85	85	% Population

Baseline: In 1998, 85% of the population that was served by community water systems and 96% of the population served by non-community, non-transient drinking water systems received drinking water for which no violations of Federally enforceable health standards had occurred during the year.

Drinking Water Systems Operations

In 2004 Enhance homeland security by securing the nation's critical drinking water infrastructure.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Percent of population and number of CWSs-serving more than 50,000 but less than 100,000 people-have certified the completion of their vulnerability assessment and submitted a copy to EPA.						100/~460	% pop/# CWSs
Percent of population and number of CWSs-serving more than 50,000 but less than 100,000 people-have certified the completion of the preparation or revision of their emergency response plan.						100/~460	% pop/# CWSs
Percent of population and number of CWSs-serving more than 3,300 but less than 50,000 people-have certified the completion of their vulnerability assessment and submitted a copy to EPA.						100/~7,475	% pop/# CWSs

Baseline: These measures covering medium-sized community water systems will be reported for the first time in FY 2004, which will establish the baselines.

River/Lake Assessments for Fish Consumption

In 2004 Reduce consumption of contaminated fish by increasing the information available to States, Tribes, local governments, citizens, and decision-makers.

In 2003 Reduce consumption of contaminated fish by increasing the information available to States, Tribes, local governments, citizens, and decision-makers.

In 2002 14% of the nation's river miles and 28% of nation's lake acres have been assessed to determine if they contain fish and shellfish that should not be eaten or should be eaten in only limited quantities.

In 2001 9% of the nation's river miles and 23% of nation's lake acres have been assessed to determine if they contain fish and shellfish that should not be eaten or should be eaten in only limited quantities.

In 2000 7% of the nation's river miles and 16% of the nation's lake acres have been assessed to determine if they contain fish and shellfish that should not be eaten or should be eaten in only limited quantities.

In 1999 7% of river miles and 15% of lake acres were assessed for the need for fish advisories.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud. 29	FY 2004 Request	
Lake acres assessed for the need for fish advisories and compilation of state-issued fish consumption advisory methodologies. (cumulative)		16	23	28	29	32	% lake acres
River miles assessed for the need for fish consumption advisories & compilation of state-issued fish consumption advisory methodologies. (cumulative)	7	7	9	14 %	15%	16%	River miles

Baseline: In 1999, 7% of the Nation's rivers and 15% of the Nation's lakes were assessed to determine if they contained fish that should not be eaten or should be eaten in only limited quantities. In September 1999, 25 states/tribes are monitoring and conducting assessments based on the national guidance to establish nationally consistent fish advisories. In the 2000 Report to Congress on the National Water Quality Inventory, 69% of assessed river and stream miles; 63% of assessed lake, reservoir, and pond acres; and 53% of assessed estuarine square miles supported their designated use for fish consumption. For shell fish consumption, 77% of assessed estuary square miles met this designated use.

Increase Information on Beaches

In 2004 Reduce human exposure to contaminated recreation waters by increasing the information available to the public and decision-makers.

In 2003 Reduce human exposure to contaminated recreation waters by increasing the information available to the public and decision-makers.

In 2002 Reduced exposure to contaminated recreation waters by providing monitoring and closure data on 2,455 beaches to the public and decision-makers.

In 2001 Reduce exposure to contaminated recreation waters by providing information on 2,354 beaches for which monitoring and closure data is available to the public and decision-makers.

In 2000 1,981 beaches had monitoring and closure data including 150 digitized maps, available to the public through EPA's website.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Beaches for which monitoring and closure data is available to the public at http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/beaches/ . (cumulative)		1,981	2,354	2,445	2,550	2,650	Beaches

Baseline: By the end of FY1999, 33 states had responded to EPA's first annual survey on state and local beach monitoring and closure practices, and EPA made available to the public via the Internet information on conditions at 1,403 specific beaches. In the 2000 Report to Congress on the National Water Quality Inventory, 72% of assessed river and stream miles; 77% of assessed lake, reservoir, and pond acres; and 85% of assessed estuarine square miles met their designated uses for recreation (primary contact).

Source Water Protection

In 2004 Advance States' efforts with community water systems to protect their surface and ground water resources that are sources of drinking water supplies.

In 2003 39,000 community water systems (representing 75% of the nation's service population) will have completed source water assessments and 2,600 of these (representing 10% of the nation's service population) will be implementing source water protection programs.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud. 10%/2,600	FY 2004 Request 25% / 7,500	
Number of community water systems and percent of population served by those CWSs that are implementing source water protection programs.							% pop/systems

Baseline: EPA has defined implementation as undertaking 4 or more of 5 stages of source water protection. About 268 million people are estimated to be served by CWSs in 2002.

Research

Drinking Water Research

In 2004 Provide final reports on the performance of arsenic treatment technologies and/or engineering approaches to the Office of Water and water supply utilities to aid in the implementation of the arsenic rule and the protection of human health.

In 2002 EPA produced scientific reports to support the development of the next Contaminant Candidate List of chemicals and pathogens for potential regulatory action and research. These reports will help ensure that future regulations address the contaminants of greatest public health concern.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Provide method(s) for CCL related pathogens in drinking water for use in the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule.				1			journal article

Final reports of full-scale demonstrations of arsenic treatment technologies.						09/30/04	reports
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Baseline: On October 31, 2001 EPA announced that the final standard for arsenic in drinking water of ten parts per billion (10 ppb) would become effective on February 22, 2002. Nearly 97 percent of the water systems affected by this rule are small systems that serve less than 10,000 people each. These small systems have limited resources and need more cost-effective technologies to meet the new standard. A total of \$20 million has been allocated or planned in FY02 and FY03 for research and development of more cost-effective technologies, as well as technical assistance and training to operators of small systems to reduce their compliance costs. In FY 2004 EPA will provide final reports of full-scale demonstrations of arsenic treatment technologies to aid in the implementation of the arsenic rule and the protection of human health.

Homeland Security - Water Security Research

In 2004 Verify two point-of-use drinking water technologies that treat intentionally introduced contaminants in drinking water supplies for application by commercial and residential users, water supply utilities, and public officials.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Verify two treatment technologies for application in buildings by commercial and residential users, utilities, and public officials to treat contaminants in drinking water supplies.						2	verifications

Baseline: These technology verifications are being conducted in support of EPA's Draft Strategic Plan for Homeland Security and are focused on the water security tactic in the strategy. Evaluations of point-of-use drinking water treatment technologies have been ongoing for years and technologies are commercially available to remove disagreeable tastes and odors, and capture or neutralize contaminants. These point-of-use treatment technologies are now being considered as an additional means of treating water that may have been exposed to biological or chemical contaminants through terrorist attacks. What makes this undertaking unique is that the Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) program will formally verify such technologies using a standard protocol developed by a group of stakeholders, who are considered experts on such verifications. This additional line of defense can help reassure home and building owners and users, water supply utilities, and public officials that the drinking water supply in a residential or commercial building can be treated one more times once it enters the water distribution system of a building.

OBJECTIVE: PROTECT WATERSHEDS AND AQUATIC COMMUNITIES

By 2005, increase by 175 the number of watersheds where 80 percent or more of assessed waters meet water quality standards, including standards that support healthy aquatic communities. (The 1998 baseline is 501 watersheds out of a national total of 2,262.)

Watershed Protection

In 2004 By FY 2005, Water quality will improve on a watershed basis such that 625 of the Nation's 2,262 watersheds will have greater than 80 percent of assessed waters meeting all water quality standards, up from 500 watersheds in 1998.

In 2003 By FY 2003, Water quality will improve on a watershed basis such that 600 of the Nation's 2,262 watersheds will have greater than 80 percent of assessed waters meeting all water quality standards, up from 500 watersheds in 1998.

In 2002 This measure reflects states' biennial reporting under CWA 305(b), and is not intended to be reported against again until the FY2003 reporting cycle.

In 2001 Water quality improved on a watershed basis such that 510 of the Nation's 2,262 watersheds will have greater than 80 percent of assessed waters meeting all water quality standards, up from 500 watersheds in 1998.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Watersheds that have greater than 80% of assessed waters meeting all water quality standards.			510	510 (FY00)	600	625 (FY 05)	8-digit HUCs

Baseline: As of 1998 state reports, 500 watersheds had met the criteria for water quality improving on a watershed basis. For a watershed to be counted toward this goal, at least 25% of the segments in the watershed must be assessed within the past 4 years consistent with assessment guidelines developed pursuant to section 305(b) of the Clean Water Act. The unit of measure is 8-digit Hydrologic Unit Codes (HUCs).

State/Tribal Water Quality Standards

In 2004 Assure that States and Tribes have effective, up-to-date water quality standards programs adopted in accordance with the Water Quality Standards regulation and the Water Quality Standards program priorities.

In 2003 Assure that States and Tribes have effective, up-to-date water quality standards programs adopted in accordance with the Water Quality Standards regulation and the Water Quality Standards program priorities.

In 2002 Assure that 25 States and 22 Tribes have effective, up-to-date water quality standards programs adopted in accordance with the Water Quality Standards regulation and the Water Quality Standards program priorities.

In 2001 21 States and 19 Tribes have effective, up-to-date water quality standards programs adopted in accordance with the Water Quality Standards regulation and the Water Quality Standards program priorities.

In 2000 35 States and 16 Tribes have effective, up-to-date water quality standards programs adopted in accordance with the Water Quality Standards regulation and the Water Quality Standards program priorities.

In 1999 EPA reviewed and approved 17 revised water quality standards for 17 states that reflect current guidance, regulation, and public input and promulgated replacement Federal standards for 1 additional state.

In 1999 One additional Tribe established an effective water quality standards program for a cumulative total of 15 Tribes with effective water quality standards programs. In addition, 7 more tribal submissions are currently under review.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
States with new or revised water quality standards that EPA has reviewed and approved or disapproved and promulgated federal replacement standards.			21	25	20	20	States

States with new or revised water quality standards that EPA has reviewed and approved or disapproved.	17						States
Tribes with water quality standards adopted and approved (cumulative).	15	16	19	22	30	33	Tribes

Baseline: In 1999, fewer than 5% of tribes had water quality monitoring and assessment programs appropriate for their circumstances and were entering water quality data into EPA's national data systems. State water quality standards program reviews are under a 3-year cycle as mandated by the Clean Water Act under which all states maintain updated water quality programs. The performance measure of state submissions (above) thus represents a "rolling annual total" of updated standards acted upon by EPA, and so are neither cumulative nor strictly incremental. EPA must review and approve or disapprove state revisions to water quality standards within 60-90 days after receiving the state's package. As of this May EPA was overdue in approving or disapproving 38 new or revised standards from 21 states and tribes.

Protecting and Enhancing Estuaries

In 2004	Restore and protect estuaries through the implementation of Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMPs).
In 2003	Restore and protect estuaries through the implementation of Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMPs).
In 2002	Restored and protected over 137,000 acres of estuary habitat through the implementation of Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMPs).
In 2001	Restored and protected 70,000 acres of estuaries through the implementation of Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMPs).

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Acres of habitat restored and protected nationwide as part of the National Estuary Program. (annual)			70,000	137,710	86,000	25,000	Acres

Baseline: As of January 2000, it is estimated that 65% of priority actions initiated and 400,000 habitat acres preserved, restored, and/or created.

Gulf of Mexico

In 2004	Assist the Gulf States in implementing watershed restoration actions in 14 priority impaired coastal river and estuary segments.
In 2003	Assist the Gulf States in implementing watershed restoration actions in 14 priority impaired coastal river and estuary segments.
In 2002	Assisted the Gulf States in implementing restoration actions by supporting the identification of place-based projects in 137 State priority coastal river and estuary segments.
In 2001	Assisted the Gulf States in implementing watershed restoration action strategies (WRAS) or their equivalent in 37 priority coastal river and estuary segments.
In 2000	Assisted the Gulf states in implementing watershed restoration action strategies (WRAS) or similar plans to restore waterbodies in 14 priority impaired coastal river and estuary segments.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Impaired Gulf coastal river and estuary segments implementing watershed restoration actions (incremental).		31	37	137	14	14	Segments

Baseline: There are currently 95 coastal watersheds at the 8-digit hydrologic unit code (HUC) scale on the Gulf coast. The Gulf of Mexico Program has identified 12 priority coastal areas for assistance. These 12 areas include 30 of the 95 coastal watersheds. Within the 30 priority watersheds, the Gulf States have identified 354 segments that are impaired and not meeting full designated uses under the States' water quality standards. 71 or 20% is the target proposed to reinforce Gulf State efforts to implement 5-year basin rotation schedules. The target of 71 is divided by 5 to achieve the goal for assistance provided in at least 14 impaired segments each year for the next 5 years.

Chesapeake Bay Habitat

In 2004	Improve habitat in the Chesapeake Bay.
In 2003	Improve habitat in the Chesapeake Bay.
In 2002	Meeting the annual performance goal to improve habitat in the Bay requires adherence to commitments made by the Chesapeake 2000 agreement partners and monumental effort/resources from all levels of government (local, state, and a range of Federal agencies) and from private organizations/citizens.
In 2001	Improved habitat in the Chesapeake Bay by reducing 48.1 million pounds of nitrogen, 6.84 million pounds of phosphorous and restored over 69,000 acres of submerged aquatic vegetation.
In 2000	In the Chesapeake Bay watershed, 1,032 stream miles of migratory fish habitat was reopened through the provision of fish passages, construction and restoration of 11,000 acres of oyster habitat, and 41% of wastewater flow to the Bay was treated by Biological Nutrient Removal.
In 1999	Submerged aquatic vegetation acres increased to 63,500; 11,000 acres designated for aquatic reef habitat; 32% of wastewater flow treated by Biological Nutrient Removal; 79% of lands have voluntary integrated pest management practices; and 534 stream miles of migratory fish habitat have reopened.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Acres of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) present in the Chesapeake Bay. (cumulative)	63500	68,125	69,126	85,252	86,000	87,000	Acres

Baseline: In 1985, 0% of wastewater flow had been treated by Biological Nutrient Removal. In 1989, 49 miles of migratory fish habitat was reopened. In 1984, there were 37,000 acres of submerged aquatic vegetation in the Chesapeake Bay. In 1988, voluntary IPM practices had been established on 2% of the lands in the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

OBJECTIVE: REDUCE LOADINGS AND AIR DEPOSITION

By 2005, reduce pollutant loadings from key point and nonpoint sources by at least 11 percent from 1992 levels. Air deposition of key pollutants will be reduced to 1990 levels.

NPDES Permit Requirements

In 2004	Current NPDES permits reduce or eliminate loadings into the nation's waters of (1) inadequately treated discharges from municipal and industrial facilities (direct and indirect dischargers); and (2) pollutants from urban storm water, CSOs, and CAFOs.
In 2003	Current NPDES permits reduce or eliminate loadings into the nation's waters of (1) inadequately treated discharges from municipal and industrial facilities (direct and indirect dischargers); and (2) pollutants from urban storm water, CSOs, and CAFOs.
In 2002	Current NPDES permits reduced or eliminated discharges into the nation's waters of (1) inadequately treated discharges from municipal and industrial facilities; and (2) pollutants from urban storm water, CSOs, and CAFOs.
In 2001	Maintaining current NPDES permits aid in the reduction or elimination of discharges into the nation's waters of inadequately treated discharges from municipal and industrial facilities; and pollutants from urban storm water, CSOs, and CAFOs.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Major point sources are covered by current permits.			75	83%	90%	90%	Point Sources
Minor point sources are covered by current permits.			75	74%	84%	87%	Point Sources
Loading reductions (pounds per year) of toxic, non-conventional, and conventional pollutants from NPDES permitted facilities (POTWs, Industries, SIUs, CAFOs, SW, CSOs).					2,500 million	2,750 million	pounds

Baseline: As of May 1999, 72% of major point sources and 54% of minor point sources were covered by a current NPDES permit. At the end of FY99, 53 of 57 states/territories had current storm water permits for all industrial activities, and 50 of 57 had current permits for construction sites over 5 acres. In June 1999, 74% of approximately 900 CSO communities were covered by permits or other enforceable mechanisms consistent with the 1994 CSO Policy. As of December 1999, approximately 14 states had current NPDES general permits for CAFOs and at least another 13 had issued one or more individual NPDES permits for CAFOs.

Clean Water State Revolving Fund: Annual Assistance

In 2004	900 projects funded by the Clean Water SRF will initiate operations, including 629 projects providing secondary treatment, advanced treatment, CSO correction (treatment), and/or storm water treatment. Cumulatively, 10,440 projects will have initiated operations since program inception.
In 2003	900 projects funded by the Clean Water SRF will initiate operations, including 515 projects providing secondary treatment, advanced treatment, CSO correction (treatment), and/or storm water treatment. Cumulatively, 9,540 projects will have initiated operations since program inception.
In 2002	1,100 projects funded by the Clean Water SRF initiated operations, including 400 projects providing secondary treatment, advanced treatment, CSO correction (treatment), and/or storm water treatment. Cumulatively, 8,642 projects have initiated operations since program inception.
In 2001	933 projects funded by the Clean Water SRF initiated operations, including 400 projects providing secondary treatment, advanced treatment, CSO correction (treatment), and/or storm water treatment. Cumulatively, 7,452 SRF funded projects will have initiated operations since program inception.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud. 9,540	FY 2004 Request 10,440	
CW SRF projects that have initiated operations. (cumulative)			7,452	8,642			SRF projects

Baseline: The Agency's National Information Management System (NIMS) shows, as of July 1998, 39 states/territories were conducting separate annual audits of their SRFs and utilizing fund management principles. NIMS shows, as of June 1998, 25 states were meeting the "pace of the program" measures for loan issuance, pace of construction, and use of repayments. As of September 1998, 8 states were using integrated planning and priority systems to make SFR funding decisions. NIMS shows 3,909 SRF projects initiated as of June 1998.

Wastewater Treatment Facility Compliance

In 2004 Enhance public health and environmental protection by securing the nation's critical wastewater infrastructure through support for homeland security preparedness, including vulnerability assessments, emergency operations planning, and system operator training.

In 2003 Enhance public health and environmental protection by securing the nation's critical wastewater infrastructure through support for homeland security preparedness, including vulnerability assessments, emergency operations planning, and system operator training.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud. 65%/5000	FY 2004 Request 75%/8000	
Percent of the population served by, and the number of, large and medium-sized (10,001 and larger) Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) that have taken action for homeland security preparedness.							%pop/systems

Baseline: Baseline will be established in FY 2003.

Research

Wet Weather Flow Research

In 2004 Provide to states, regions and watershed managers indicators, monitoring strategies, and guidance for determining the effectiveness of Best Management Practices (BMPs) for wet weather flows in meeting water quality goals.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Report on fecal indicator monitoring protocols for different types of recreational water.						1	report
Provide guidance on indicator selection and monitoring strategies for evaluating the effectiveness of BMPs.						9/30/04	guidance

Baseline: The costs and complexities of meeting water quality goals subject to urban stormwater permits are daunting. The role of Best Management Practices (BMP's) as both an effective and economical means to meet permit requirements remains the central regulatory and non-regulatory approach for restoring much of the Nation's degraded water quality in urban environments. The scientific literature and reviews of current design and monitoring practices show that the effectiveness of BMPs is highly variable, is often defined and reported differently, and that monitoring rarely documents biological water quality improvements. Efforts are needed to better monitor and characterize the performance of BMPs by detailed analysis of the physical, chemical and biological processes common to many diverse BMPs. Based on on-going research in this area, in FY 2004, EPA will provide comprehensive guidance for application of stormwater BMPs in highly variable urban watersheds across the U.S. This guidance will provide states, regions and watershed managers a means for determining the effectiveness of BMPs in meeting water quality goals.

GOAL: SAFE FOOD

The foods Americans eat will be free from unsafe pesticide residues. Particular attention will be given to protecting subpopulations that may be more susceptible to adverse effects of pesticides or have higher dietary exposures to pesticide residues. These include children and people whose diets include large amounts of noncommercial foods.

OBJECTIVE: REDUCE RISKS FROM PESTICIDE RESIDUES IN FOOD

By 2006, reduce public health risk from pesticide residues in food from pre-Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) levels (pre-1996).

Decrease Risk from Agricultural Pesticides

In 2004	Decrease adverse risk from agricultural uses from 1995 levels.
In 2004	Decrease risk from agricultural uses from 1995 levels.
In 2003	Decrease adverse risk from agricultural uses from 1995 levels and assure that new pesticides that enter the market are safe for humans and the environment, through ensuring that all registration action are timely and comply with standards mandated by law.
In 2002	In FY 2002, EPA continued to register pest control products, including "safer" pesticides, thus ensuring that growers have an adequate number of pest control options available to them.
In 2001	The Agency registered 9 new chemicals, exceeding its target by 2, and 267 new chemicals, underperforming its target by 83.
In 2001	The registration of new agricultural pesticides, and reregistration of older agricultural pesticides, were done under the strict health-based standard of FQPA: "reasonable certainty of no harm." "Safer" pesticides are those that meet a stricter set of criteria.
In 2000	The Registration Program completed registrations for 9 new chemicals, 3069 amendments, 1106 me-toos, 427 new uses, 95 inerts, 458 special registrations, 452 tolerances, and 13 reduced risk chemicals/biopesticides.
In 1999	In FY 1999, EPA registered 19 additional reduced risk pesticides, including 13 biopesticides. EPA established 351 new pesticide food tolerances and acted on 681 proposed new pesticide uses, ensuring that all meet the new health safety standard of "reasonable certainty of no harm."

Performance Measures

	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Register safer chemicals and biopesticides	19	13	92	107	118	131	Regist. (Cum)

Number of State participants in the One Stop Reporting Program.	7	9	53	60	67	74	States
The Annual Performance Report is delivered to Congress and reflects all EPA performance measures of Congressional interest as identified in the Annual Performance Plan.	681	427	1896	2329	2679	3,079	Percent
Reduction of detections on a core set of 19 foods eaten by children relative to detection levels for those foods reported in 1994-1996.				Data Not Avail			Reduced Detect.
Percentage of acre-treatments with reduced risk pesticides				7.5%	8.1%	8.5%	Acre-Treatments
Occurrences of residues on a core set of 19 foods eaten by children relative to occurrence levels for those foods reported in 1994-1996.					20	25%	reduc. of occur
Number of new uses for previously registered antimicrobial products						8	new uses

Baseline: The baseline for registration of reduced risk pesticides, new chemicals, and new uses, the baseline is zero in the year 1996 (the year FQPA was enacted). Progress is measured cumulatively since 1996. The baseline for acres-treated is 3.6% of total acreage in 1998, when the reduced-risk pesticide acres-treatments was 30,332,499 and total (all pesticides) was 843,063,644 acre-treatments. Each year's total acre-treatments, reported by USDA's National Agricultural Statistical Survey serve as the basis for computing the percentage of acre-treatments using reduced risk pesticides. Acre-treatments count the total number of pesticide treatments each acre receives each year. The baseline for residues on children's foods is occurrence on 33.5% of composite sample of children's foods in the baseline years 1994-1996. There are currently no products registered for use against other potential bio-agents (non-anthrax).

Baseline: There are currently no products registered for use against other potential bio-agents (non-anthrax).

OBJECTIVE: ELIMINATE USE ON FOOD OF PESTICIDES NOT MEETING STANDARDS

By 2008, use on food of current pesticides that do not meet the new statutory standard of "reasonable certainty of no harm" will be eliminated.

Reassess Pesticide Tolerances

In 2004	Ensure that through on-going data reviews, pesticide active ingredients and the products that contain them are reviewed to assure adequate protection for human health and the environment, taking into consideration exposure scenarios such as subsistence lifestyles of Native Americans.
In 2003	Assure that pesticides active ingredients registered prior to 1984 and the products that contain them are reviewed to assure adequate protection for human health & the environment. Also consider the unique exposure scenarios such as subsistence lifestyles of Native Americans in regulatory decisions.
In 2002	Reregistration efforts delayed to focus on reviewing and testing pesticides against anthrax.
In 2001	EPA reassessed 40% of tolerances requiring reassessment under FQPA and issued a cumulative 72% of total REDs required, achieving both targets.
In 2000	We did not achieve our FY2000 target for tolerance reassessments due to the ongoing work to establish a science policy on cumulative risk. Although we missed our annual target, we are still on track to meet our statutory deadlines to reassess all tolerances.

In 1999 Tolerances reassessed by EPA through Sept. 30, 1999 totaled 35%, exceeding both our cumulative target and the statutory deadline of reassessing 33% of the existing tolerances by Aug. 1999.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Tolerance Reassessment	1445	121	40%	66.9	68%	78%	Tolerances(Cum)
Reregistration Eligibility Decisions (REDs)	14	6		72.7%	76%	81.7%	Inspections
UIC / PWSS Inspections	746	552		307	400	750	Percent
Tolerance reassessments for top 20 foods eaten by children			43.5%	65.6	75%	83%	Tolerances(Cum)
Number of inert ingredients tolerances reassessed						100	tolerances

Baseline: The baseline value for tolerance reassessments is the 9,721 tolerances that must be reassessed using FQPA health and safety standards. In FY2004, EPA plans to reassess 1,050 additional tolerances. The baseline for REDS is the 612 REDs that must be completed. In FY2004, EPA plans to complete 35 REDs. The baseline for product reregistration is under development. The baseline for inerts tolerances is 870 that must be reassessed. The baseline for the top 20 foods eaten by children is 893 tolerances that must be reassessed.

GOAL: PREVENTING POLLUTION AND REDUCING RISK IN COMMUNITIES, HOMES, WORKPLACES AND ECOSYSTEMS

Pollution prevention and risk management strategies aimed at eliminating, reducing or minimizing emissions and contamination will result in cleaner and safer environments in which all Americans can reside, work and enjoy life. EPA will safeguard ecosystems and promote the health of natural communities that are integral to the quality of life in this nation.

OBJECTIVE: REDUCE PUBLIC AND ECOSYSTEM RISK FROM PESTICIDES

By 2005, public and ecosystem risk from pesticides will be reduced through migration to lower-risk pesticides and pesticide management practices, improving education of the public and at risk workers, and forming "pesticide environmental partnerships" with pesticide user groups.

Partnerships and Risk Reduction

In 2004 Reduce public health and ecosystem risk from pesticides.

In 2003 Reduce public and ecosystem risk from pesticides.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Successful transitions from high risk pesticides to effective alternative pest management practices						20-30	Transitions
Number of efforts identified with USDA, universities, states, and others, leveraging Farm Bill funds, that promote the research and adoption of reduced risk pest management strategies.						40	Efforts

Number of incidents and mortalities to terrestrial and aquatic wildlife caused by the 15 pesticides responsible for the greatest mortality to such wildlife.					20	5%	reduction
Quantified adoption of pollution prevention measures in targeted commodities and farm management strategies.						tbd	grants

Baseline: The baseline for wildlife mortalities, transitions, and efforts are under development. The baseline for grants, which are targeted for adoption and/or development of IPM standards, irrigation water conservation and management, dust mitigation, waste management and other best management practices are under development using Farm Bill funds as leverage, is zero.

OBJECTIVE: REDUCE RISKS FROM LEAD AND OTHER TOXIC CHEMICALS

By 2007, significantly reduce the incidence of childhood lead poisoning and reduce risks associated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), mercury, dioxin, and other toxic chemicals of national concern.

Safe PCB Disposal

In 2001 Capacitor, Transformer and Bulk Waste data reported by industry on a calendar year basis and not available until September 2002.

The Transformer Reclassification Rule was published on April 2, 2001.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Safe Disposal of Transformers			Avail. 9/1/02				Transformers
Safe Disposal of Capacitors			Avail. 9/1/02				Capacitors

Baseline: Baseline for Capacitors: 1.85 million units; Transformers 2.20 million units; baseline for bulk waste disposal is based on annual disposal of PCB bulk waste from 1990-1995.

Lead Certification and Training of Lead Abatement

In 2000 Additional legal requirements for lead-based paint abatement certification and training for the tribes has delayed development of two tribal programs.

In 1999 EPA continued building the lead-based paint abatement certification and accreditation program by approving 30 state and territory and two tribal programs. In 17 states that do not take on the program, EPA will run certification and accreditation.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Number of tech assistance or tech dissemination projects carried-out	28	6					projects
A Federal training, accreditation and certification program will be established and administered in states which choose not to seek approval from EPA to administer.	22	19					Federal

Baseline: Baseline will be established in 2001. (Note: 2003 goal of 5000 assumed that both EPA and state certifications would be counted. We have been unable to confirm when/if we will get state data, so are now limiting this to EPA data.)

Exposure to Industrial / Commercial Chemicals

In 2004 Reduce exposure to and health effects from priority industrial / commercial chemicals

In 2002 Preliminary data lends to our confidence that this goal will be met. We will provide the data and explanation as soon as they are available and it will be in time for the FY 2002 APR

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Safe Disposal of Transformers						8,000	Transformers
Safe Disposal of Capacitors						6,000	Capacitors
Number of individuals certified nationally to perform lead-based paint abatement.				4574		18,000	cert. ind. cum
number of children aged 1-5 years with elevated blood lead levels (>10 ug / dl)						tbd	children

Baseline: The baseline for number of certified individuals for lead paint abatement is zero in 2000. The baseline for PCB transformers is 2.2 million units and for capacitors is 1.85 million units as of 1988 as noted in the 1989 PCB Notification and Manifesting Rule.

OBJECTIVE: MANAGE NEW CHEMICAL INTRODUCTION AND SCREEN EXISTING CHEMICALS FOR RISK

By 2007, prevent or restrict introduction into commerce of chemicals that pose risks to workers, consumers, or the environment and continue screening and evaluating chemicals already in commerce for potential risk.

New Chemicals and Microorganisms Review

In 2001 EPA reviewed 1,770 Premanufacturing Notices. By the end of 2001, 21 percent of all chemicals in commerce had been assessed for risks.

In 2000 All new chemical pre-manufacturing notification submissions were reviewed within the required timeframe.

In 1999 EPA used TSCA authorities to review 1,717 premanufacture notices (PMNs) and exemptions. EPA took control actions on 20 of the 31 notices involving PBTs. EPA received 172 toxicity tests on over 103 chemicals.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Number of TSCA Pre-Manufacture Notice Reviews	1717	1838	1770				Notices
Notice of Commencements			21.0				NOCs (Cum)

Baseline: In FY 2000, there were potentially 78,598 chemicals in commerce; 15,992 of these chemicals had gone through the TSCA Premanufacture Notice (PMN) process and entered into commerce following submittal of a Notice of Commencement of Manufacturing. These chemicals have been

assessed for risks and controls are in place as necessary. A large fraction of these chemicals also may be "green" alternatives to existing chemicals in commerce.

Chemical Right-to-Know Initiative

In 2001 Data was obtained from test plans submitted by industry for 724 chemicals already in commerce.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Through chemical testing program, obtain test data for high production volume chemicals on master testing list.			724				Chemicals

Baseline: Release of national risk screening information first occurred in FY99. First community risk identification analysis were completed in FY00. First National, Regional, and State level risk-based priority setting exercise will be completed in FY02. First expanded use of risk screening tool by other countries will occur in FY02. As data is collected it is available on <http://www.epa.gov/chemtrk>.

Risks from Industrial / Commercial Chemicals

In 2004 Identify, restrict, and reduce risks associated with industrial/commercial chemicals

In 2004 Identify, restrict, and reduce risks associated with industrial/commercial chemicals.

In 2003 Of the approx. 1,800 applic. for new chem. and microorganisms submitted by industry, ensure those marketed are safe for humans and the envir. Increase proportion of commer. chem. that have undergone PMN review to signify they are properly managed and may be potential green altern. to exist. chem.

In 2002 EPA reviewed all 1,943 Pre-manufacturing Notices received during FY 2002. At the end of 2002, 21.5 percent of all chemicals in commerce had been assessed for risks. A large fraction of these chemicals also may be "green" alternatives to existing chemicals in commerce.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud. 1800	FY 2004 Request	
Number of TSCA Pre-Manufacture Notice Reviews				1943		1700	Notices
Make screening level health and environmental effects data publicly available for sponsored HPV chemicals				843		900	cum. chemicals
Number of Self-Audited New Chemical Product Alternatives						250	Alternatives
Reduction in the current year production-adjusted Risk Screening Environmental Indicators risk-based score of releases and transfers of toxic chemicals.						2%	Index
Reports of validation studies for four Tier 1 screening assays						4	scrn assays- cum
Number of chemicals for which sets of 15 AEGL values are made Final.						15	add'l chemicals

Baseline: The baseline for TSCA PMNs in FY2004 is zero. (EPA receives about 1,700 PMNs per year for chemicals about to enter commerce. From 1979-2002, EPA reviewed about 40,000 PMNs. Of the 78,000 chemicals potentially in commerce, 16,618 have gone through the risk-screening process.) The baseline for HPV measure is zero chemicals in 1998. The baseline for the RSEI measure is the index calculated for 2003. The baseline for the Tier 1 screening measure is zero in 1996 - no valid methods for endocrine disruptor screening and testing existed when FQPA was enacted in FY1996. The baseline for self-audited new chemical products is under development.

Baseline: The baseline for the AEGL measure under the base program is 29 cumulative chemicals through 2004.

OBJECTIVE: ENSURE HEALTHIER INDOOR AIR.

By 2005, 16 million more Americans than in 1994 will live or work in homes, schools, or office buildings with healthier indoor air.

Healthier Residential Indoor Air

In 2004 834,400 additional people will be living in healthier residential indoor environments.

In 2003 834,400 additional people will be living in healthier residential indoor environments.

In 2002 On track to ensure that 834,400 additional people will be living in healthier residential indoor environments.

In 2001 An additional 890,000 additional people are living in healthier residential indoor environments.

In 2000 1,032,000 additional people are living in healthier residential indoor environments.

In 1999 1,322,000 additional people are living in healthier residential indoor environments.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
People Living in Healthier Indoor Air	1,322,000	1,032,000	890,000	Data Lag	834,400	834,400	People

Baseline: 1. By 2004, increase the number of people living in homes built with radon resistant features to 3,950,000 from 600,000 in 1994. (cumulative) 2. By 2004, decrease the number of children exposed to ETS from 19,500,000 in 1994 to 16,556,000. (cumulative) 3. By 2004, increase the number of people living in radon-mitigated homes to 1,689,700 from 780,000 from 1994. (cumulative) 4. By 2004, increase by 180,600 the number of people with asthma and their caregivers who are educated about indoor air asthma triggers.

Healthier Indoor Air in Schools

In 2004 1,575,000 students, faculty and staff will experience improved indoor air quality in their schools.

In 2003 1,050,000 students, faculty and staff will experience improved indoor air quality in their schools.

In 2002 On track to ensure that 1,228,500 students, faculty and staff will experience improved indoor air quality in their schools.

In 2001 An additional 1,930,000 students, faculty and staff are experiencing improved indoor air quality in their schools.

In 2000 2,580,000 students, faculty and staff are experiencing improved indoor air quality in their schools.

Performance Measures	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
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Students/Staff Experiencing Improved IAQ in Schools	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Pres. Bud.	Request	Students/Staff
		2,580,000	1,930,000	Data Lag	1,050,000	1,575,000	

Baseline: The nation has approximately 110,000 schools with an average of 525 students, faculty and staff occupying them for a total baseline population of 58,000,000. The IAQ "Tools for Schools" Guidance implementation began in 1997. For FY 2004, the program projects an additional 3,000 schools will implement the guidance and seeks to obtain implementation commitments from 10 of the 50 largest school districts in the U.S. with an average of 140,000 per district. (Additional, not cumulative since there is not an established baseline for good IAQ practices in schools.)

OBJECTIVE: FACILITATE PREVENTION, REDUCTION AND RECYCLING OF PBTS AND TOXIC CHEMICALS

By 2005, facilitate the prevention, reduction, and recycling of toxic chemicals and municipal solid wastes, including PBTS. In particular, reduce by 20 percent the actual (from 1992 levels) and by 30 percent the production-adjusted (from 1998 levels) quantity of Toxic Release Inventory (TRI)-reported toxic pollutants which are released, disposed of, treated, or combusted for energy recovery, half through source reduction.

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Pollutants Released

In 2001 No conclusions can be drawn regarding changes in TRI Non-recycled wastes from calendar year 2000 to calendar year 2001 without data.

In 2000 EPA exceeded its target of a reduction of 200 million pounds of TRI pollutants released.

In 1999 Total releases of toxic chemicals decreased by 38.8million pounds from 1995 thru 1997. The 1997 TRI data, however, reflect a continued increase in production related wastes. This increase is accompanied by a continued increase in the use of pollution prevention practices by industry.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Reduction of TRI non-recycled waste (normalized)	1.1B lbs incr.	405 Million	not available				lbs

Baseline: This APG measures changes in TRI Non-Recycled Wastes. TRI data are reported to EPA by facilities by July 02, and compiled and reported publically by EPA in Spring 03. EPA will do an analysis to determine a new target.

Reducing PBTS in Hazardous Waste Streams

In 2004 Reduce waste minimization priority list chemicals in hazardous waste streams an additional 3% (for a cumulative total of 46% or 81 million pounds) by expanding the use of State and industry partnerships and Regional pilots.

In 2003 Reduce waste minimization priority list chemicals in hazardous waste streams by 43% to 86 million pounds by expanding the use of state and industry partnerships and Regional pilots

In 2002 FY 2002 data is currently not available. Data will be available in December 2003.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Percentage reduction in generation of priority list chemicals from 1991 levels.				not available	3%	3%	reduction

Baseline: The target for FY 2002 was for a reduction of 40% (91.2 million pounds) from the 1990 levels. Data will be available in December 2003.

Municipal Solid Waste Source Reduction

In 2004 Divert an additional 1% (for a cumulative total of 33% or 79 million tons) of municipal solid waste from land filling and combustion, and maintain per capita generation of RCRA municipal solid waste at 4.5 pounds per day.

In 2003 Divert an additional 1% (for a cumulative total of 32% or 74 million tons) of municipal solid waste from land filling and combustion, and maintain per capita generation of RCRA municipal solid waste at 4.5 pounds per day.

In 2002 FY 2002 data is currently not available for the diversion of municipal solid waste from land filling and combustion or maintaining per capita generation of RCRA municipal solid waste. Analysis of FY 2002 data is anticipated by September 2004.

In 2001 FY 2001 data is not available for the diversion of municipal solid waste from land filling and combustion or maintaining per capita generation of RCRA municipal solid waste. Analysis of FY 2001 data is anticipated by September 2003.

In 2000 30.1% or 69.9 million tons of municipal solid waste was diverted from land filling and combustion, and the per capita generation decreased to 4.5 pounds per day.

In 1999 28% or 64 million tons of municipal solid waste was diverted from land filling and combustion, and the per capita generation was raised to 4.6 pounds per day. Increased per capita generation is tied to robust economic expansion.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud. 74	FY 2004 Request	
Millions of tons of municipal solid waste diverted.	64	69.9	not available	not available		79	million tons
Daily per capita generation of municipal solid waste.	4.6	4.5	not available	not available	4.5	4.5	lbs. MSW

Baseline: An analysis conducted in FY 2000 shows 70 million tons (30%) of municipal solid waste diverted and 4.5 lbs. of MSW per person daily generation.

Reduction of Industrial / Commercial Chemicals

In 2004 Prevent, reduce and recycle hazardous industrial/commercial chemicals and municipal solid wastes

In 2003 The quantity of Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) pollutants released, disposed of, treated or combusted for energy recovery in 2003, (normalized for changes in industrial production) will be reduced by 200 million pounds, or 2%, from 2002. This data will be reported in 2005.

In 2002 Data Lag

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud. 200 Million	FY 2004 Request	
Reduction of TRI non-recycled waste (normalized)				Not Available		200 Million	lbs

Alternative feed stocks, processes, or safer products identified through Green Chemistry Challenge Award						210	Prod/proc (cum)
Number of participants in Hospitals for a Healthy Environment						2000	Participants
Quantity of hazardous chemicals/solvents eliminated through the Green Chemistry Challenge Awards Program						150 million	lbs
For eco-friendly detergents, track the number of laundry detergent formulations developed.						36	formulations

Baseline: The baseline for the TRI non-recycled wastes measure is the amount of non-recycled wastes reported in FY2003. The baseline for eco-friendly detergents is 0 formulations in 1997. The baseline for the alternative feed stocks / processes measure is zero in 2000. The baseline for the quantity of hazardous chemicals / solvents measures is zero pounds in the year 2000. The baseline for the hospitals measure is zero in FY2001.

OBJECTIVE: ASSESS CONDITIONS IN INDIAN COUNTRY

By 2005, EPA will assist all federally recognized tribes in assessing the condition of their environment, help in building tribes' capacity to implement environmental management programs, and ensure that EPA is implementing programs in Indian country where needed to address environmental issues

Tribal Environmental Baseline/Environmental Priori

In 2004	Percent of Tribes will have an environmental presence (e.g., one or more persons to assist in building Tribal capacity to develop and implement environmental programs.
In 2003	In 2003, AIEO will evaluate non-Federal sources of environmental data pertaining to conditions in Indian Country to enrich the Tribal Baseline Assessment Project.
In 2002	A cumulative total of 331 environmental assessments have been completed.
In 2001	Baseline environmental assessments were collected for 207 Tribes.
In 2000	16% of tribal baseline information was collected by enabling a pilot demonstration model to access and display tribal information from EPA databases and data collection surveys containing environmental information. However, only four EPA/Tribal Environmental Agreements (TEAs) were signed.
In 1999	10% of Tribal environmental baseline information was collected and 46 additional tribes have tribal/EPA environmental agreements or identified environmental priorities.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Percent of Tribes with delegated and non-delegated programs (cumulative).						5%	Tribes
Percent of Tribes with EPA-reviewed monitoring and assessment occurring (cumulative).						20%	Tribes
Percent of Tribes with EPA-approved multimedia workplans (cumulative).						18%	Tribes
Tribal environmental baseline information collected	10	16					% Baseline

Tribes with Tribal/EPA environmental agreements or identified environmental priorities	46	4					Tribes
Environmental assessments for Tribes. (cumulative)			207	331			Tribes, etc.
Non-federal sources of environmental data pertaining to conditions in Indian Country.					20		Data sources

Baseline: There are 572 tribal entities that are eligible for GAP program funding. These entities are the ones for which environmental assessments of their lands will be conducted.

GOAL: BETTER WASTE MANAGEMENT, RESTORATION OF CONTAMINATED WASTE SITES, AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

America's wastes will be stored, treated and disposed of in ways that prevent harm to people and to the natural environment. EPA will work to clean up previously polluted sites, restore them to uses appropriate for surrounding communities, and respond to and prevent waste-related or industrial accidents.

OBJECTIVE: CONTROL RISKS FROM CONTAMINATED SITES AND RESPOND TO EMERGENCIES

By 2005, EPA and its federal, state, tribal, and local partners will reduce or control the risk to human health and the environment at more than 374,000 contaminated Superfund, RCRA, underground storage tank (UST), and brownfield sites and have the planning and preparedness capabilities to respond successfully to all known emergencies to reduce the risk to human health and the environment.

Superfund Cost Recovery

In 2004	Ensure trust fund stewardship by getting PRPs to initiate or fund the work and recover costs from PRPs when EPA expends trust fund monies. Address cost recovery at all NPL and non-NPL sites with a statute of limitations (SOL) on total past costs equal to or greater than \$200,000.
In 2003	Ensure trust fund stewardship by getting PRPs to initiate or fund the work and recover costs from PRPs when EPA expends trust fund monies. Address cost recovery at all NPL and non-NPL sites with a statute of limitations (SOL) on total past costs equal to or greater than \$200,000.
In 2002	The goal was met. Cost recovery was addressed at 204 NPL and non-NPL sites of which 101 had total past costs greater than or equal to \$200,000 and potential statute of limitations (SOL) concerns. EPA secured cleanup and cost recovery commitments from private parties in excess of \$645 million.
In 2001	Although the goal was not met, there was no loss in dollars recovered. Cost recovery was addressed at 208 National Priorities List (NPL) and non-NPL sites during FY 2001, of which 89 had total past costs greater than or equal to \$200,000 and potential statute of limitations (SOL) concerns. EPA addressed cost recovery for 87 of the 89 sites and planned to write off costs associated with the two other SOL cases, but decision documents were not completed before the expiration of the SOL. The documents were finalized before the end of the fiscal year. EPA's cost recovery activities are important because they preserve the Superfund Trust Fund by recovering EPA's past costs, making resources available for other Superfund site cleanups. With respect to private parties in FY 2001, EPA secured cleanup and cost recovery commitments in excess of \$1.7 billion (more than \$1.45 billion for future cleanup and \$355 million for recovery of past costs).
In 2000	Addressed cost recovery at 98.5% of NPL and non-NPL sites with a statute of limitations on total past costs equal to or greater than \$200,000.

In 1999 We met our goal to ensure trust fund stewardship by recovering costs from PRPs when EPA expends trust fund monies. EPA addressed cost recovery at 99% of all National Priority List (NPL) and non-NPL sites with a statute of limitations on total past costs equal to or greater than \$200,000.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Refer to DOJ, settle, or write off 100% of Statute of Limitations (SOLs) cases for SF sites with total unaddressed past costs equal to or greater than \$200,000 and report value of costs recovered.	99%	98.5	97.8	100	100	100	Percent

Baseline: In FY 98 the Agency will have addressed 100% of Cost Recovery at all NPL & non-NPL sites with total past costs equal or greater than \$200,000.

Superfund Potentially Responsible Party Participat

In 2004 Maximize all aspects of PRP participation which includes maintaining PRP work at 70% of the new remedial construction starts at non-Federal Facility Superfund, and emphasize fairness in the settlement process.

In 2003 Maximize all aspects of PRP participation which includes maintaining PRP work at 70% of the new remedial construction starts at non-Federal Facility Superfund, and emphasize fairness in the settlement process.

In 2002 In FY 2002 the percentage of remedial construction starts initiated by responsible parties exceeded the target by one percent.

In 2001 In FY 2001 the percentage of remedial construction starts initiated by responsible parties was slightly less than the target, but the average over the past 3 years is 73%. EPA determines the percentage of remedial construction starts conducted by responsible parties at non-federal facility Superfund sites because it indicates the percentage of sites where cleanup is achieved using private party funding as opposed to the Superfund Trust Fund. For the future, the definition of responsible party-led remedial construction starts has been revised to include those construction starts performed by EPA but having the majority of funding come from special accounts. Majority is defined to mean that the funding contributed by responsible parties toward the total response cost to the special account exceeds the amount contributed by the largest non-private entity. To ensure fairness in the settlement process, EPA successfully made orphan share offers at 100% of work settlement negotiations. Of the 18 sites having small waste contributors that were targeted for *de minimis* settlements in FY 2001, 15 *de minimis* settlements were accomplished. The target was missed because of complex issues related to three settlements.

In 2000 Maximize all aspects of PRP participation by maintaining PRP work at 68% of the new remedial construction starts at non-Federal Facility Superfund sites, while emphasizing fairness in the settlement process.

In 1999 Achieved >70% responsible party participation in new remedial actions at NPL sites. Goal met with the exception of completing 5 Sect 106 Civil Actions & 2 Remedial Admin Orders primarily due to a decline in the no. of sites available for Remedial Design/Remedial Action negotiation completions.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Section 106 Civil Actions	33						Agreements

Ensure fairness by making Orphan Share Offers at 100% of all eligible settlement negotiations for response work.	100%	100	100				Percent
Provide finality for small contributors by entering into De Minimis settlements and report the number of settlers.	38	18	15				Settlements
Remedial Administrative Orders	17						Orders
Administrative and judicial actions		100					actions
PRPs conduct 70% of the work at new construction starts			67.3	71	70	70	Percent

Baseline: In FY 98 approximately 70% of new remedial work at NPL sites (excluding Federal facilities) was initiated by private parties.

Tribal Cleanup Assistance

In 2004 Increase Tribal cleanup capabilities and assist Tribes in addressing threats from releases.

In 2003 Increase Tribal cleanup capabilities and assist Tribes in addressing threats from releases.

In 2002 41 leaking underground storage tanks were cleaned up. 8 Superfund site assessments conducted at sites of concern to Tribes. Tribes were actively involved in 28.6% of the sites that are of concern to Tribes.

In 2001 In relation to Superfund, 78 Tribes were supported by cooperative agreements, \$3.8 million was provided for capacity building, Tribes were actively involved in 26% of the sites that are of concern to Tribes, and data was not available for assessments. 30 LUSTs were cleaned up.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Number of leaking underground storage tank cleanups in Indian Country.			30	41	45	45	cleanups
Number of Tribes supported by Brownfields cooperative agreements.						no target	Tribes
Number of Superfund site assessments conducted at sites that are of concern to Tribes.			not available				assessments
Number of Tribes supported by Superfund cooperative agreements.			78				agreements
Amount of Superfund funding provided for building tribal capacity.			\$3.85M				funds
Percentage of Superfund sites that are of concern to Tribes where a Tribe is actively involved.			26%	28.6	no target	no target	percent

Baseline: By the end of FY 2002, 573 leaking underground storage tank cleanups were completed in Indian Country. Baselines for Superfund and Brownfields activities are under development.

Assess and Cleanup Contaminated Land

In 2004 Assess waste sites.

In 2004	Clean up and reduce risk at waste sites.
In 2003	Assess waste sites.
In 2003	Clean up and reduce risk at waste sites.
In 2002	Human exposures to toxins were controlled at 172 RCRA facilities and toxic releases to groundwater were controlled at 171 RCRA facilities. 15,769 leaking underground storage tank cleanups were completed, and 42 Superfund construction completions were achieved.
In 2002	Superfund initiated 426 removal actions and recorded 587 site assessment decisions, and the Brownfields program assessed 983 properties.
In 2001	Human exposures to toxins were controlled at 179 RCRA facilities and toxic releases to groundwater were controlled at 154 RCRA facilities, 19,074 leaking underground storage tank cleanups were completed, and 47 Superfund construction completions were completed.
In 2001	Superfund initiated 302 removal response actions and recorded 931 site assessment decisions, and the Brownfields program assessed 730 properties.
In 2000	Human exposures to toxins were controlled at 191 RCRA facilities and toxic releases to groundwater were controlled at 168 RCRA facilities, 20,834 leaking underground storage tank cleanups were completed, and 87 Superfund construction completions were completed.
In 2000	Superfund initiated 375 removal response actions and completed 468 site assessment decisions, and the Brownfields program assessed 337 properties.
In 1999	Human exposures to toxins were controlled at 162 RCRA facilities and toxic releases to groundwater were controlled at 188 RCRA facilities, 25,678 leaking underground storage tank cleanups were completed, and 85 Superfund construction completions were completed.
In 1999	The Superfund program initiated 356 removal response actions and conducted 744 site assessments.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Number of leaking underground storage tank cleanups completed.	25,678	20,834	19,074	15,769	22,500	21,000	cleanups
Number of Superfund final site assessment decisions.	744	468	629	587	475	475	assessments
Number of Superfund removal response actions initiated.	356	375	302	426	275	350	removals
Number of Superfund construction completions.	85	87	47	42	40	40	completions
Number of Superfund hazardous waste sites with human exposures controlled.					10	10	sites
Number of Superfund hazardous waste sites with groundwater migration controlled.					10	10	sites
Number of Brownfields properties assessed.		337	730	983	1,000	1,000	assessments
Number of properties cleaned up using Brownfields funding.						no target	properties
Number of high priority RCRA facilities with human exposures to toxins controlled.	162	191	179	205	257	180	facilities

Number of high priority RCRA facilities with toxic releases to groundwater controlled.	188	168	154	171	172	150	facilities
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Baseline: By FY 2002, there have been 7,119 Superfund removal response actions initiated, 37,669 final Superfund site assessment decisions, and 2,824 Brownfields properties assessed. (Brownfields assessment data reflects accomplishment up to the 3rd quarter of FY 2002.) There is a baseline count of 1,199 Superfund sites with human exposures controlled and 772 Superfund sites with groundwater migration controlled. FY 2002 actuals showed 1018 RCRA facilities with human exposures to toxins controlled and 877 RCRA facilities with toxic releases to groundwater controlled; 284,602 leaking underground storage tank cleanups. Baseline data for Brownfields cleanup loans and grants will be developed in FY 2003.

Revitalize Properties

In 2004	Create jobs through revitalization efforts.
In 2004	Leverage or generate funds through revitalization efforts.
In 2004	Make Brownfields property acres available for reuse or continued use.
In 2003	Create jobs through revitalization efforts.
In 2003	Leverage or generate \$0.9 B through revitalization efforts.
In 2002	\$0.7 billion of cleanup and redevelopment was leveraged.
In 2002	2,091 jobs were generated from Brownfields activities.
In 2001	\$0.9 billion of cleanup and redevelopment was leveraged.
In 2001	3,030 jobs were generated from Brownfields activities.
In 2000	3,030 jobs were generated from Brownfields activities.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Estimated number of Brownfield property acres available for reuse or continued use.						no target	acres
Number of jobs generated from Brownfields activities.		3,030	3,030	2091	2,000	5,000	jobs
Number of Brownfields job training participants trained.						200	participants
Percentage of Brownfields job training trainees placed.					65%	70	trainees placed
Amount of cleanup and redevelopment funds leveraged at Brownfields sites.			\$0.9B	\$0.7B	\$0.9B	\$1.0B	funds

Baseline: By the end of FY 2002, the Brownfields program had generated 19,646 jobs, provided job training to 913 individuals, placed an average of 65% of job training participants, and leveraged a total of \$6.7 billion. Data reported for FY 2002 reflect accomplishments up to the 3rd quarter of FY 2002.

Homeland Security - Readiness & Response

In 2004	Enhance Homeland Security readiness and response.
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Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Percentage of emergency response and homeland security readiness improvement.						10%	readiness

Baseline: In accordance with the EPA strategic plan, a baseline will be established in FY 2003.

Research

Scientifically Defensible Decisions for Site Clean

In 2004	Provide risk assessors and managers with site-specific data sets on three applications detailing the performance of conventional remedies for contaminated sediments to help determine the most effective techniques for remediating contaminated sites and protecting human health and the environment.
In 2003	To ensure cost-effective and technically sound site clean-up, deliver state-of-the-science reports and methods to EPA and other stakeholders for risk management of fuel oxygenates; organic and inorganic contamination of sediments, ground water and/or soils; and oil spills.
In 2002	EPA provided evaluation information on six innovative approaches that reduce human health and ecosystem exposure from dense nonaqueous phase liquids (DNAPLs) and methyl tertiary butyl-ether (MTBE) in soils and groundwater, and from oil and persistent organics in aquatic systems.
In 2001	EPA provided technical information to support scientifically defensible and cost-effective decisions for clean-up of complex sites, hard-to-treat wastes, mining, oil spills near shorelines, and Brownfields to reduce risk to human health and the environment.
In 2000	The MTBE case studies summary report was delayed to include more than the original four sites. The SITE report was sent to OMB in FY 2000, but the time required for approval delayed its arrival in Congress. The dermal exposure route report was delayed until 12/00 to allow for completing peer review.
In 1999	Produced the annual Superfund Innovative Technology and Evaluation (SITE) Program report, and completed six (6) innovative technology reports.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Summary Report of Case Studies of Natural Attenuation of MTBE, a fuel additive, at Geographically Diverse Locations		0					report
Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) Program Report to Congress.		18-Jan-2001					report
A report summarizing the key research findings methods, models, and factors relating to evaluating the risks from the dermal route of exposure.		31-Dec-2000					report
Review the 20 most common Superfund soil contaminants and develop eco-toxicity soil screening levels for wildlife and soil biota for chemicals where there is sufficient data.		30-Sep-2000					values
Delivery of the Annual SITE Program Report to Congress	30-Nov-1999						

Deliver the Annual SITE Program Report to Congress.			0				report
Complete draft of the FY 2002 Annual SITE Report to Congress.				1	1		draft report
Reports on performance data for conventional sediment remedies for three sites.						3	reports

Baseline: Much of the controversy over selecting remedies for contaminated sediment sites arises because the effects and effectiveness of the remedies is not well documented. Congress identified this issue when it directed EPA to have the National Academy of Science conduct a study of the "...availability, effectiveness, costs, and effects of technologies for the remediation of sediments contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), including dredging and disposal." The resulting National Research Council (NRC) report included a major recommendation that "Long-term monitoring and evaluation of PCB-contaminated sediment sites should be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of the management approach and to ensure adequate, continuous protection of humans and the environment." In FY 2004, EPA will complete data sets on implementing and monitoring remedies in order to help reduce the uncertainty associated with remedy selection and to identify the methods that efficiently chart remedy performance over time.

Homeland Security-Building Decontamination Research

In 2004 Provide to building owners, facility managers, and others, methods, guidance documents, and technologies to enhance safety in large buildings and to mitigate adverse effects of the purposeful introduction of hazardous chemical or biological materials into indoor air.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Prepare ETV evaluations on at least 5 new technologies for detection, containment, or decontamination of chemical/biological contaminants in buildings to help workers select safe alternatives.						5	verifications
Through SBIR awards, support as least three new technologies/methods to decontaminate HVAC systems in smaller commercial buildings or decontaminate valuable or irreplaceable materials.						3	techs/methods
Prepare technical guidance for building owners and facility managers on methods/strategies to minimize damage to buildings from intentional introduction of biological/chemical contaminants.						9/30/04	guidance

Baseline: Anthrax contamination and the extensive clean-up efforts in postal facilities plus several other government and commercial buildings emphasized the need for improved methods to enhance security against terrorist activities in buildings and provide additional options for cleaning up buildings. EPA's two-year plan focuses on research, development, testing, and communication of enhanced methods for detection and containment of biological and chemical warfare agents and toxic industrial chemicals intentionally introduced into large buildings. This plan also addresses decontamination of building surfaces, furnishings, and equipment, with safe disposal of residual materials. Every effort is being made to coordinate EPA's work with other government agencies, to avoid redundancy and to maximize the utility of this work. With the FY 2004 building decontamination research, emergency responders, building owners/managers, and decontamination crews will have information, including guidance documents and technology evaluations, needed to

enhance safety in buildings and to mitigate adverse effects of the purposeful introduction of hazardous chemicals or biological materials into indoor air.

OBJECTIVE: REGULATE FACILITIES TO PREVENT RELEASES

By 2005, EPA and its federal, state, tribal, and local partners will ensure that more than 277,000 facilities are managed according to the practices that prevent releases to the environment.

Oil Spill Response

In 2004 Respond to or monitor 300 oil spills.

In 2003 Respond to or monitor 300 significant oil spills in the inland zone.

In 2002 EPA responded to or monitored 203 oil spills.

In 2001 EPA responded to or monitored 527 oil spills.

In 2000 EPA responded to or monitored 368 oil spills.

In 1999 EPA responded to or monitored 323 oil spills.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud. 300	FY 2004 Request 300	
Oil spills responded to or monitored by EPA.	323	368	527	203	300	300	spills

Baseline: EPA typically responds to or monitors 300 oil spill cleanups per year.

Ensure WIPP Safety

In 2004 Certify that 18,000 55-gallon drums of radioactive waste (containing approximately 54,000 curies) shipped by DOE to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant are permanently disposed of safely and according to EPA standards.

In 2003 Certify that 12,000 55 gallon drums of radioactive waste (containing approximately 36,000 curies) shipped by DOE to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant are permanently disposed of safely and according to EPA standards.

In 2002 EPA certified that 22,800 55 gallon drums of radioactive waste (containing approximately 68,400 curies) shipped by DOE to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant are permanently disposed of safely and according to EPA standards.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud. 12,000	FY 2004 Request 18,000	
Number of 55-Gallon Drums of Radioactive Waste Disposed of According to EPA Standards				22,800	12,000	18,000	Drums

Baseline: The Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) near Carlsbad, NM was opened in May 1999 to accept radioactive transuranic waste. By the end of FY 2002, approximately 35,000 (cumulative) 55 gallon drums will be safely disposed. In FY 2003, EPA expects that DOE will ship an additional 12,000 55 gallon drums of waste. Through FY 2004, EPA expects that DOE will have shipped safely and according to EPA standards, approximately 7.5% of the planned waste volume, based on disposal of 860,000 drums over the next 40 years. Number of drums shipped to the WIPP facility on an annual basis is dependent on DOE priorities and funding. EPA volume estimates are based on projecting the average shipment volumes over 40 years with an initial start up.

Tribal Prevention Assistance

- In 2004 Assist Tribes in evaluation of waste management facility program needs and in the closing or upgrading of open dumps.
- In 2003 Increase the percentage of Tribes evaluated for hazardous waste management by 4 percentage points, and assist in evaluating and closing open dumps on Tribal lands.
- In 2001 177 Tribes were evaluated for RCRA hazardous waste management needs. Data for other measures was not available.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud. 4	FY 2004 Request 4	
Percentage of tribes evaluated for hazardous waste management needs.							percent
Number of open dumps on tribal lands that comply with regulatory landfill standards, or have closed with protections against future dumping put in place.					no target		sites

Baseline: By the end of FY 2002, RCRA Subtitle C management needs had been evaluated for 177 Tribes. Baseline data for the Tribal Open Dump Cleanup Project is currently under development.

Build National Radiation Monitoring System

- In 2004 EPA will purchase 60 state of the art radiation monitoring units thereby increasing EPA radiation monitoring capacity and population coverage from 37% of the contiguous U.S. population in FY 2002 to 50% in FY 2004.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Increase Population Covered by the National Radiation Monitoring System						13	Percent
Purchase and Deploy State-of-the Art Monitoring Units						60	Units Purchased
Purchase a Deployable Component to the National Radiation Monitoring System						9/30/2004	

Baseline: The current fixed monitoring system, part of the Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System, was developed in the 1960s for the purpose of monitoring radioactive fallout from nuclear weapons testing. The system currently consists of 52 old, low-tech air particulate samplers which provide coverage in cities which represent approximately 37% of the population. By 2005, EPA will upgrade the old system by purchasing 120 state-of-the-art units which will be strategically located to cover approximately 70% of the population. The current system's air samplers will be retired from service due to age, although so some may be retained for emergency use.

Waste and Petroleum Management Controls

- In 2004 Increase the number of waste and petroleum facilities with acceptable or approved controls in place to prevent releases to the environment.
- In 2003 Increase the number of waste and petroleum facilities with acceptable or approved controls in place to prevent releases to the environment.

In 2002	1.8% of RCRA hazardous waste management facilities received permits or other approved controls, and 580 oil facilities were in compliance with spill prevention, control and countermeasure provisions of the oil pollution regulations.
In 2001	9.1% of RCRA hazardous waste management facilities received permits or other approved controls, and 593 oil facilities were in compliance with spill prevention, control and countermeasure provisions of the oil pollution regulations.
In 2000	3.6% of RCRA hazardous waste management facilities received permits or other approved controls, and 678 oil facilities were in compliance with spill prevention, control and countermeasure provisions of the oil pollution regulations.
In 1999	3.6% of RCRA hazardous waste management facilities received permits or other approved controls, and 774 oil facilities were in compliance with spill prevention, control and countermeasure provisions of the oil pollution regulations.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Number of oil facilities in compliance with spill prevention, control and countermeasure provisions of oil pollution prevention regulations.	774	678	593	580	600	600	facilities
Percent of RCRA hazardous waste management facilities with permits or other approved controls.	3.6%	62%	9.1%	1.8%	1.4%	1.4%	percentage pts.
Number of confirmed UST releases nationally.						no target	UST releases
Increase in UST facilities in significant operational compliance with leak detection requirements.					3%	4%	percentage pts.
Increase in UST facilities in significant operational compliance with spill, overflow and corrosion protection regulations.					3%	4%	percentage pts.

Baseline: By the end of FY 2002, 2,925 oil facilities were in compliance with oil pollution prevention regulations, and 79% of approximately 2,750 RCRA facilities had permits or other approved controls in place. By the end of FY 2002, the UST Baseline is 74% of facilities in significant operational compliance with leak detection and 81% of facilities in significant operational compliance with spill, overflow, and corrosion protection. There are an average of 12,000 confirmed releases annually from underground storage tanks.

Chemical Facility Risk Reduction

In 2004	Increase facility risk reduction and state response capabilities.
In 2003	Increase facility risk reduction capabilities.
In 2002	Data not Available.
In 2001	5 states implemented accident prevention programs and 438 risk management plan audits were completed.
In 2000	Three states implemented accident prevention programs and 266 risk management plan audits were completed.

In 1999 Two states implemented chemical accident prevention programs.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Number of risk management plan audits completed.		266	438	Not Available	300	400	audits
Number of states implementing chemical accident prevention programs.	2	3	5	1	8	No Target	states

Baseline: By the end of FY 2001, 438 risk management plan audits were completed, and 15 states had implemented accident prevention programs.

GOAL: REDUCTION OF GLOBAL AND CROSS-BORDER ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

The United States will lead other nations in successful, multilateral efforts to reduce significant risks to human health and ecosystems from climate change, stratospheric ozone depletion and other hazards of international concern.

OBJECTIVE: REDUCE TRANSBOUNDARY THREATS TO HUMAN AND ECOSYSTEM HEALTH IN NORTH AMERICA.

By 2005, reduce transboundary threats to human health and shared ecosystems in North America, including marine and Arctic environments, consistent with our bilateral and multilateral treaty obligations in these areas, as well as our trust responsibility to tribes.

U.S. - Mexico Border Water/Wastewater Infrastructure

In 2004	Increase the number of residents in the Mexico border area who are protected from health risks, beach pollution and damaged ecosystems from nonexistent and failing water and wastewater treatment infrastructure by providing improved water and wastewater service.
In 2003	Increase the number of residents in the Mexico border area who are protected from health risks, beach pollution and damaged ecosystems from nonexistent and failing water and wastewater treatment infrastructure by providing improved water and wastewater service.
In 2002	Increase the number of residents to 720,000 in the Mexico border area who are protected from health risks, beach pollution and damaged ecosystems from nonexistent and failing water and wastewater treatment infrastructure by providing improved water and wastewater service.
In 2001	Provided protection to over 576,405 residents in the Mexico border area from health risks, beach pollution and damaged ecosystems from nonexistent and failing water and wastewater treatment infrastructure by providing improved water and wastewater service.
In 2000	10 Additional water/wastewater projects (cumulative total of 36) along the Mexican border have been certified for design-construction.
In 1999	9 additional water/wastewater projects along the U.S.-Mexico Border have been certified for design-construction.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request
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Number of additional people in Mexico border area protected from health risks, because of adequate water & wastewater sanitation systems funded through border environmental infrastructure funding.			576,405	720,000	900,000	990,000	People
Projects certified for design-construction along the Mexican Border	9	10					Projects

Baseline: There are approximately 11 million residents in the border area.

Great Lakes: Ecosystem Assessment

In 2004	Great Lakes ecosystem components will improve, including progress on fish contaminants, beach closures, air toxics, and trophic status.
In 2003	Great Lakes ecosystem components will improve, including progress on fish contaminants, beach closures, air toxics, and trophic status.
In 2002	By removing or containing contaminated sediments, 100,000-200,000 pounds of persistent toxics which could adversely affect human health will no longer be biologically available through the food chain. This contributes to decreasing fish contaminants and advances the goal of removing fish advisories
In 2001	Great Lakes ecosystem components improved, including progress on fish contaminants, beach toxics, air toxics, and trophic status.
In 2000	6,000 of acres of aquatic, wetland, riverine, and terrestrial Great Lakes habitats were positively impacted.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Great Lakes Ecosystem Indicator Indices with reports, addressing select fish contaminants, atmospheric deposition, limnology, biology, and sediments.		10					Indices
Long-term concentration trends of toxics (PCBs) in Great Lakes top predator fish.			Uncertain	Declining	5%	5%	Annual decrease
Long-term concentration trends of toxic chemicals in the air.			Declining	Declining	7%	7%	Annual decrease
Total phosphorus concentrations (long-term) in the Lake Erie Central Basin.			Improving	Mixed	10	10	Ug/l
Model predictions for Lake Michigan for toxics reduction scenarios.		5					Predictions

Baseline: Identified targets are currently based on historic trends. The trend (starting with 1972 data) for PCBs in Great Lakes top predator fish toxics is expected to be less than 2 parts per million (the FDA action level), but far above the Great Lakes Initiative target or levels at which fish advisories can be removed. The trend (starting with 1992 data) for PCB concentrations in the air is expected to range from 50 to 250 picograms per cubic meter. The trend (starting with 1983 data) for phosphorus concentrations is expected to range from 4 to 10 parts per billion, levels established in the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. The 1970 baseline of oxygen depletion of the Lake Erie central basin is 3.8 mg/liter/month. EPA is working with its partners to refine targets within the next 3 years.

Mexico Border Outreach

In 2004 Protect the public health and the environment in the US- Mexico border region.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Increase by 1.5 million the number of people with adequate water and wastewater sanitation systems.						1.5 million	Population serv
Train farmworkers on pesticide risks and safe handling, including ways of minimizing families' and children's risks						50	Trng. Sessions

Baseline: The US-Mexico border region extends more than 3,100 kilometers (2,000 miles) from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, and 62.5 miles on each side on the international border. More than 11.8 million people reside along the border. The figure is expected to reach 19.4 million by 2020. Ninety percent of the population reside in the 14 paired, interdependent sister cities. Rapid population growth in urban areas has resulted in unplanned development, greater demand for land and energy, increased traffic congestion, increased waste generation, overburdened or unavailable waste treatment and disposal facilities, and more frequent chemical emergencies. Rural areas suffer from exposure to airborne dust, pesticide use, and inadequate water supply and waste treatment facilities. EPA, other U.S. federal agencies, and the Government of Mexico have partnered to address these environmental problems.

OBJECTIVE: REDUCE GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.

By 2010, U.S. greenhouse gas emissions will be substantially reduced through programs and policies that also lead to reduced costs to consumers of energy and reduced emissions leading to cleaner air and water. In addition, EPA will carry out assessments and analyses and promote education to provide an understanding of the consequences of global change needed for decision making.

Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions

In 2004	Greenhouse gas emissions will be reduced from projected levels by approximately 81 MMTCE per year through EPA partnerships with businesses, schools, state and local governments, and other organizations.
In 2003	Greenhouse gas emissions will be reduced from projected levels by approximately 72.2 MMTCE per year through EPA partnerships with businesses, schools, state and local governments, and other organizations.
In 2002	On track to ensure that greenhouse gas emissions will be reduced from projected levels by approximately 65.8 MMTCE per year through EPA partnerships with businesses, schools, state and local governments, and other organizations.
In 2001	EPA's Climate Protection Programs reduced greenhouse gas emissions by 65 million metric tons of carbon equivalent in 2001. EPA estimates that due to investments already made through EPA's technology deployment programs, greenhouse gas emissions will be reduced by more than 500 MMTCE through 2012.
In 2000	Greenhouse gas emissions were reduced from projected levels by more than 59.3 MMTCE per year through EPA partnerships with businesses, schools, State and local governments, and other organizations thereby offsetting growth in GHG emissions above 1990 level by about 20%.
In 1999	EPA reduced US greenhouse gas emissions by 46 million metric ton carbon equivalent (MMTCE) per year through partnerships with businesses, schools, state and local governments, and other organizations.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud. 72.2	FY 2004 Request 81.3	
Annual Greenhouse Gas Reductions - All EPA Programs	46	59.3	65	On Track			MMTCE
Greenhouse Gas Reductions from EPA's Buildings Sector Programs (ENERGY STAR)	12.7	15.2	16.6	On Track	19.2	21.4	MMTCE
Greenhouse Gas Reductions from EPA's Industrial Efficiency/Waste Management Programs	4.5	5.5	5.8	On Track	6.7	7.4	MMTCE
Greenhouse Gas Reductions from EPA's Industrial Methane Outreach Programs	8.5	13.8	16	On Track	17.0	18.1	MMTCE
Greenhouse Gas Reductions from EPA's Industrial HFC/PFC Programs	15.0	21.4	22.8	On Track	24.9	29.6	MMTCE
Greenhouse Gas Reductions from EPA's Transportation Programs	1.1	1.7	1.9	On Track	2.4	2.8	MMTCE
Greenhouse Gas Reductions from EPA's State and Local Programs	1.6	1.7	1.9	On Track	2.0	2.0	MMTCE
Annual GHG Inventory (FCCC)	1						Inventory

Baseline: The baseline for evaluating program performance is a projection of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in the absence of the U.S. climate change programs. The baseline was developed as part of an interagency evaluation of the U.S. climate change programs in 2002, which built on similar baseline forecasts developed in 1997 and 1993. Baseline data for carbon emissions related to energy use is based on data from the Energy Information Agency (EIA). Baseline data for non-carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, including nitrous oxide and other high global warming potential gases are maintained by EPA. Baseline information is discussed at length in the U.S. Climate Action Report 2002 (www.epa.gov/globalwarming/publications/car/index.html), which provides a discussion of differences in assumptions between the 1997 baseline and the 2002 update, including which portion of energy efficiency programs are included in the estimates. EPA develops the non-CO₂ emissions baselines and projections using information from partners and other sources. EPA continues to develop annual inventories as well as update methodologies as new information becomes available.

Reduce Energy Consumption

In 2004 Reduce energy consumption from projected levels by more than 110 billion kilowatt hours, contributing to over \$7.5 billion in energy savings to consumers and businesses.

In 2003 Reduce energy consumption from projected levels by more than 95 billion kilowatt hours, contributing to over \$6.5 billion in energy savings to consumers and businesses.

In 2002 On track to ensure that energy consumption is reduced from projected levels by more than 85 billion kilowatt hours, contributing to over \$10 billion in energy savings to consumers and businesses.

In 2001 EPA's Climate Protection Programs reduced energy use by 84 billion kilowatt hours in 2001.

In 2000 Reduced energy consumption from projected levels by about 74 billion kilowatt hours, resulting in over \$8 billion in energy savings to consumers and businesses that participate in EPA's climate change programs.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Annual Energy Savings - All EPA Programs		74	84	On Track	95	110	Billion kWh

Baseline: The baseline for evaluating program performance is a projection of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in the absence of the U.S. climate change programs. The baseline was developed as part of an interagency evaluation of the U.S. climate change programs in 2002, which built on similar baseline forecasts developed in 1997 and 1993. Baseline data for carbon emissions related to energy use is based on data from the Energy Information Agency (EIA). Baseline data for non-carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, including nitrous oxide and other high global warming potential gases are maintained by EPA. Baseline information is discussed at length in the U.S. Climate Action Report 2002 (www.epa.gov/globalwarming/publications/car/index.html), which provides a discussion of differences in assumptions between the 1997 baseline and the 2002 update, including which portion of energy efficiency programs are included in the estimates. EPA develops the non-CO₂ emissions baselines and projections using information from partners and other sources. EPA continues to develop annual inventories as well as update methodologies as new information becomes available.

Clean Automotive Technology

In 2004 Transfer hybrid powertrain components, originally developed for passenger car applications, to meet size, performance, durability, and towing requirements of Sport Utility Vehicle and urban delivery vehicle applications with an average fuel economy improvement of 25% over the baseline.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Fuel Economy of EPA-Developed SUV Hybrid Vehicle over EPA Driving Cycles Tested						25.2	MPG

Baseline: The average fuel economy of all SUVs sold in the US in 2001 is 20.2 mpg. Values for 2002, 2003, and 2004 represent 15%, 20%, and 25% improvements over this baseline, respectively. The long-term target is to demonstrate a practical and affordable powertrain that is 30% more efficient by 2005, and 100% more efficient by 2010.

OBJECTIVE: REDUCE STRATOSPHERIC OZONE DEPLETION.

By 2005, ozone concentrations in the stratosphere will have stopped declining and slowly begun the process of recovery. In addition, public education to promote behavior change will result in reduced risk to human health from ultraviolet (UV) overexposure, particularly among susceptible subpopulations such as children.

Restrict Domestic Consumption of Class II HCFCs

In 2004 Restrict domestic consumption of class II HCFCs below 9,906 ODP-weighted metric tonnes (ODP MTs) and restrict domestic exempted production and import of newly produced class I CFCs and halons below 10,000 ODP MTs.

In 2003 Restrict domestic consumption of class II HCFCs below 9,906 ODP-weighted metric tonnes (ODP MTs) and restrict domestic exempted production and import of newly produced class I CFCs and halons below 10,000 ODP MTs.

In 2002 On track to restrict domestic consumption of class II HCFCs below 15,240 ODP-weighted metric tonnes (ODP MTs) and restrict domestic exempted production and import of newly produced class I CFCs and halons below 60,000 ODP MTs.

In 2001	Restricted domestic consumption of class II HCFCs below 15,240 ODP-weighted metric tonnes (ODP MTs) and restricted domestic exempted production and import of newly produced class I CFCs and halons below 60,000 ODP MTs.
In 2000	Domestic consumption of class II HCFCs was restricted below 15,240 ODP-weighted metric tonnes (ODP MTs) and domestic exempted production and import of newly produced class I CFCs and halons was restricted below 60,000 ODP MTs.
In 1999	Domestic consumption of class II HCFCs was restricted to below 208,400 MTs and domestic exempted production and import of newly produced class I CFCs and halons was restricted to below 130,000 MTs.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Domestic Consumption of Class II HCFCs	<208,400 MTs	13,180	12,087	On Track	<9,906	<9,906	ODP MTs
Domestic Exempted Production and Import of Newly Produced Class I CFC s and Halons	<130,000 MTs	462	3,062	On Track	<10,000	<10,000	ODP MTs

Baseline: The base of comparison for assessing progress on the 2003 annual performance goal is the domestic consumption cap of class II HCFCs as set by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. Each Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) is weighted based on the damage it does to the stratospheric ozone - this is its ozone-depletion potential (ODP). Beginning on January 1, 1996, the cap was set at the sum of 2.8 percent of the domestic ODP-weighted consumption of CFCs in 1989 plus the ODP-weighted level of HCFCs in 1989. Consumption equals production plus import minus export.

OBJECTIVE: PROTECT PUBLIC HEALTH AND ECOSYSTEMS FROM PBTS AND OTHER TOXICS.

By 2006, reduce the risks to ecosystems and human health, particularly in tribal and other subsistence-based communities, from persistent, bioaccumulative toxicants (PBTs) and other selected toxins which circulate in the environment on global and regional scales.

Risks from Industrial/Commerical Chemicals (INT)

In 2004 Identify and reduce risks associated with international industrial/commercial chemicals.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
High Production Volume chemicals with complete Screening Information Data Sets (SIDS) submitted to OECD SIDS Initial Assessment Meeting						75	chemicals

Baseline: The baseline is 40 chemicals per year submitted prior to FY2003.

OBJECTIVE: INCREASE DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL USE OF CLEANER AND MORE COST-EFFECTIVE TECHNOLOGIES.

Through 2005, integrate environmental protection with international trade and investment and increase the application of cleaner and more cost-effective environmental practices and technologies in the United States and abroad to ensure that a clean environment and a strong economy go hand-in-hand.

Enhance Institutional Capabilities

In 2004	Enhance environmental management and institutional capabilities in priority countries.
In 2003	Enhance environmental management and institutional capabilities in priority countries.
In 2002	All aspects of this Annual goal were met doing mid-year. Our efforts over the year lead to 2 countries committing to the phase-out of leaded-gasoline. Targeted countries in the Caribbean and in Asian completing the 1st phases of their commitments to the POPs conventions with PCB inventories.
In 2001	Target Met. EPA conducted environmental institutional building and enhanced the abilities of the following countries to protect their environments and those of the global common: El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Mexico, China, Thailand, Egypt, Indonesia, Vietnam, & Philippines.
In 2000	Delivered 12 international training modules; implemented 6 tech assistance/technology dissemination projects; implemented 5 cooperative policy development projects; and disseminated information products on US environmental technologies and techniques to 3100 foreign customers.
In 1999	3 of the 4 program areas for enhancing global environmental management were met.
Baseline:	In FY 2001, TRI electronic reporting was 70%.

Information Exchange Network

In 2004	Improve the quality, comparability, and availability of environmental data for sound environmental decision-making through the Central Data Exchange (CDX).
In 2003	Decision makers have access to the environmental data that EPA collects and manages to make sound environmental decisions while minimizing the reporting burden on data providers.
In 2002	The Central Data Exchange (CDX), a key component of the environmental information exchange network, became fully operational and 45 states are using it to send data to EPA; thereby improving data consistency with participating states.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
States using the Central Data Exchange (CDX) to send data to EPA.				45	46		States
In preparation for increasing the exchange of information through CDX, implement four data standards in 13 major systems and develop four additional standards in 2003.					8		Data Standards
Number of private sector and local government entities, such as water authorities, will use CDX to exchange environmental data with EPA.						2000	Entities
CDX offers online data exchange for all major national systems by the end of FY 2004.						13	Systems
Number of states using CDX as the means by which they routinely exchange environmental data with two or more EPA media programs or Regions.						46	States

Baseline: The Central Data Exchange program began in FY 2001.

OBJECTIVE: PROVIDE ACCESS TO TOOLS FOR USING ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION.

By 2006, EPA will provide access to new analytical or interpretive tools beyond 2000 levels so that the public can more easily and accurately use and interpret environmental information.

Data Quality

In 2004 EPA increasingly uses environmental indicators to inform the public and manage for results.

In 2003 The public will have access to a wide range of Federal, state, and local information about local environmental conditions and features in an area of their choice.

In 2002 100% of the publically available facility data from EPA's national systems accessible on the EPA Website is part of the Integrated Error Correction Process; thereby reducing data error.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals 100	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Publicly available facility data from EPA's national systems, accessible on the EPA Website, will be part of the Integrated Error Correction Process.							Percent
Window-to-My Environment is nationally deployed and provides citizens across the country with Federal, state, and local environmental information specific to an area of their choice.					Nationally		Deployed
Establish the baseline for the suite of indicators that are used by EPA's programs and partners in the Agency's strategic planning and performance measurement process.						1	Report

Baseline: An effort to develop a State of the Environment report based on environmental indicators was initiated in FY 2002.

Research

Risk Assessment

In 2005 Through FY2005 initiate or submit to external review 38 human health assessments and complete 12 human health assessments through the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS). This information will improve EPA's and other decisionmakers' ability to protect the public from harmful chemical exposure

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Complete 4 human health assessments and publish their results on the IRIS website						4	assessments

Initiate or submit to external peer review human health assessments of 30 high priority chemicals.						30	assessments
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Baseline: The Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) is an EPA database containing Agency consensus scientific positions on potential adverse human health effects that may result from exposure to chemical substances found in the environment. IRIS currently provides information on health effects associated with chronic exposure to over 500 specific chemical substances. IRIS contains chemical-specific summaries of qualitative and quantitative health information in support of the first two steps of the risk assessment process, i.e., hazard identification and dose-response evaluation. Combined with specific situational exposure assessment information, the information in IRIS may be used as a source in evaluating potential public health risks from environmental contaminants. IRIS is widely used in risk assessments for EPA regulatory programs and site-specific decision making. Updating IRIS with new scientific information is critical to maintaining information quality and providing decision makers with a credible source of health effects information. Risk assessment work in FY 2004 will provide EPA and other decision makers with needed updates to IRIS so they can make informed decisions on how to best protect the public from harmful chemical exposure.

OBJECTIVE: IMPROVE AGENCY INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND SECURITY.

Through 2006, EPA will continue to improve the reliability, capability, and security of EPA's information infrastructure.

Information Security

In 2004	OMB reports that all EPA information systems meet/exceed established standards for security.
In 2003	OMB reports that all EPA information systems meet/exceed established standards for security.
In 2002	Completed risk assessments on the Agency's critical infrastructure systems (12), critical financial systems (13), and mission critical environmental systems (5).

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Critical infrastructure systems risk assessment findings will be formally documented and transmitted to systems owners and managers in a formal Risk Assessment document.				12			Systems
Critical financial systems risk assessment findings will be formally documented and transmitted to systems owners and managers in a formal Risk Assessment document.				13			Systems
Mission critical environmental systems risk assessment findings will be formally documented and transmitted to systems owners and managers in a formal Risk Assessment document.				5			Systems
Percent compliance with 13 criteria used by OMB to assess Agency security programs reported annually to OMB under the Government Information Security Regulatory Act.					75	75	Percent

Percent of intrusion detection monitoring sensors installed and operational.					75	75	Percent
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Baseline: In FY 2002, the Agency started planning an effort to expand and its strengthen information security infrastructure.

Agency-Wide IT Infrastructure

In 2004 Implement Agency-wide information technology upgrades that will incrementally strengthen and expand infrastructure each year to achieve secure, consistent access for mission priorities, and homeland security needs.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Annual upgrades to technology infrastructure and enterprise information tools occur on schedule per plan, with critical LAN capacity/capability upgrades managed on a five-year replacement cycle.						1	Report

Baseline: The baseline for this program is zero, as it will just begin in FY 2004.

GOAL: SOUND SCIENCE, IMPROVED UNDERSTANDING OF ENV. RISK AND GREATER INNOVATION TO ADDRESS ENV. PROBLEMS

EPA will develop and apply the best available science for addressing current and future environmental hazards as well as new approaches toward improving environmental protection.

OBJECTIVE: CONDUCT RESEARCH FOR ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION.

Provide the scientific understanding to measure, model, maintain, and/or restore, at multiple spatial scales, the present and future integrity of highly valued ecosystems.

Research

Regional Scale Ecosystem Assessment Methods

In 2004 Provide Federal, state and local resource managers with a means to more effectively determine long-term trends in the condition and vitality of Eastern U.S. stream ecosystems through measurements of changes in the genetic diversity of stream fish populations.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
A study of fish genetic diversity that demonstrates the power of this emerging technology for evaluating condition and vitality of biotic communities to Federal, state and local resource managers.						1	report

Baseline: The development and application of new and more powerful methods to evaluate ecological integrity is central to many state and Federal assessment programs, including EPA's Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) and Regional Vulnerability Assessment (ReVA) program. Technological progress in the fields of molecular biology and genetics have allowed, for the first time, the cost-effective analysis of patterns in the genetic diversity of aquatic populations

over large regional scales. This genetic information brings new and powerful information to our understanding of aquatic ecosystems, including the identification of appropriate ecological assessment units, the linkages between environmental condition and population responses, and estimates of the future susceptibility of populations due to loss of genetic diversity. In FY 2004, a report will be prepared that summarizes the results of research on the genetic diversity of indicator fish species inhabiting wadeable streams in EMAP's Mid-Atlantic Integrated Assessment (MAIA) area, as well as in parts of Ohio that were evaluated as part of a regional EMAP assessment. This report will provide resource managers and the public with a more complete understanding of the present condition of these biological resources and their vulnerability to predicted environmental changes.

OBJECTIVE: IMPROVE SCIENTIFIC BASIS TO MANAGE ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS AND EXPOSURES.

Improve the scientific basis to identify, characterize, assess, and manage environmental hazards and exposures that pose the greatest health risks to the American public by developing models and methodologies to integrate information about exposures and effects from multiple pathways. This effort includes focusing on risks faced by susceptible populations, such as people differentiated by life stage (e.g., children and the elderly) and ethnic/cultural background.

Research

Human Health Risk Assessment Research

In 2004 Contribute to protecting children from harmful environmental agents in their daily lives by providing risk assessors and managers with better data on children's aggregate exposures in their homes and daycare settings, and improved exposure factors for estimating children's risk.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
External review draft of an updated Exposure Factors Handbook for Children, incorporating new data from EPA studies						1	review draft
Analysis of the "Children Total Exposure to Pesticides and Persistent Organic Pollutants (including EDCs) Study" to estimate aggregate exposures and identify critical exposure factors.						1	report

Baseline: Current risk assessments for children are severely hampered by a lack of exposure data and by exposure factors that are insufficient for describing how exposures change as children grow up and alter their activities. This research will provide significant new data on children's exposures to a wide range of environmental pollutants as they go about their daily lives, focusing on exposures in their homes and/or in daycare centers. The updated exposure factors will be more reliable, since they will incorporate more complete and better data and approaches to describe children's exposures to environmental pollutants. The data and factors developed in FY 2004 will significantly improve the reliability of the estimates of children's exposure and risk used by regulatory decision-makers throughout EPA.

Homeland Security - Rapid Risk Assessment

In 2004 Provide a database of EPA experts on topics of importance to assessing the health and ecological impacts of actions taken against homeland security that is available to key EPA staff and managers who might be called upon to rapidly assess the impacts of a significant terrorist event.

Performance Measures	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
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	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Pres. Bud.	Request	
A restricted access database of EPA experts with knowledge, expertise, and experience for use by EPA to rapidly assess health and ecological impacts focused on safe buildings and water security.						1	database

Baseline: The attacks on the Pentagon and World Trade Center, and the subsequent mailing of anthrax-contaminated letters, were unprecedented events in United States history. Other such events could occur in the future, or a totally different type of an attack might be conducted by a terrorist group or individual. The human health and ecological consequences of such events cannot be known before they happen. It is clear, however, that both human health and the environment will be impacted, either directly or as a result of efforts to contain, decontaminate, or dispose of materials from such events. It is essential that information on human health and ecological risks be developed as quickly as possible to help inform the relevant EPA personnel who can then share that information with public officials and the affected individuals. Such assessments must be conducted recognizing that in many instances supporting technical data will be limited. No current database is available that identifies those individuals within EPA that have the knowledge, experience, and expertise to address risk assessment issues such as source characterization, hazard identification, dose-response assessment, exposure assessment, and risk characterization in a short time frame. The database that will be completed in FY 2004 will allow EPA to develop a quick-response capability to future events so that assessments of human health and ecological impacts can be conducted rapidly. The database is being developed in support of EPA's Draft Strategic Plan for Homeland Security and is focused on the rapid risk assessment tactic described in the strategy.

SOE Report - Human Health Indicators Research

In 2004 Develop a prioritized slate of potential human health indicators that improve EPA's ability to measure environmental progress using direct outcome measures (e.g., improvements in human health) and are appropriate for supporting State of the Environment Reports.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Produce a workshop report on the state of human health indicators to determine areas in which future research is needed.						1	workshop report

Baseline: In Nov 2001, the EPA Administrator gave direction to gather and develop information to help the EPA determine where we are and where we need to go to make sound strategic decisions regarding human health and environmental conditions. To accomplish this task, a document entitled the State of the Environment Report will be produced, backed by a scientifically-based technical support document. The selection and use of the most appropriate indicators that will be described in the technical support document is dependent on the information gained, exchanged and shared at a workshop specifically designed to assess the current state of knowledge and future needs in the area of human health indicator research.

OBJECTIVE: ENHANCE CAPABILITIES TO RESPOND TO FUTURE ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENTS.

Enhance EPA's capabilities to anticipate, understand, and respond to future environmental developments; conduct research in areas that combine human health and ecological considerations; and enhance the Agency's capacity to evaluate the economic costs and benefits and other social impacts of environmental policies.

Research

Research to Support the SOE Report

In 2004 Produce a technical report assessing the condition of environmental resources and human health, providing the scientific foundation for a State of the Environment Report and information on areas requiring further scientific data to make sound decisions on protecting human and environmental health.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Produce a technical report on the state of environmental indicators, from which the SOE technical chapters will be developed.						1	tech report

Baseline: In Nov 2001, the EPA Administrator gave direction to gather and develop information to help the EPA determine where we are and where we need to go to make sound strategic decisions regarding human health and environmental conditions. To accomplish this task, a document entitled the State of the Environment Report will be produced, backed by a scientifically-based technical support document. This technical support document will incorporate baseline data and will track changes in air and water quality, food and drinking water safety, waste management and recycling, in addition to tracking national public health and environmental conditions and trends.

Computational Toxicology

In 2004 Develop a computational toxicology research strategy that provides the framework for research that will help fill major data gaps for a large number of chemical testing programs and reduce the cost and use of animal testing.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Produce a computational toxicology research strategy.						1	strategy

Baseline: The objective of the Computational Toxicology Initiative is to integrate modern computing and information technology with molecular biology to improve the Agency's prioritization of data requirements and risk assessment of chemicals. The ultimate goal of computational toxicology research is to demonstrate the feasibility of setting mechanistically-based priorities for chemical risk assessment and to optimize in vivo and in vitro testing requirements through the use of computational methods and molecular profiling afforded by the advances in emerging technologies such as proteomics and genomics. The Computational Toxicology Initiative will require the development of a research strategy to outline research priorities and themes that EPA should pursue over the next 5-10 years. In FY 2004, EPA will produce a research strategy that identifies major research gaps and approaches for the development of EPA's computational toxicology research. The Computational Toxicology Initiative started in FY2003 and involves research to evaluate key assumptions in the approach using endocrine-disrupting chemicals. Based on principles derived from these studies, the scope of the initiative will be widened to include other chemical classes starting in FY 2004.

OBJECTIVE: IMPROVE ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT.

Provide tools and technologies to improve environmental systems management while continuing to prevent and control pollution and reduce human health and ecological risks originating from multiple economic sectors.

Research

New Technologies

In 2004	Verify 35 air, water, greenhouse gas, and monitoring technologies so that States, technology purchasers, and the public will have highly credible data and performance analyses on which to make technology selection decisions.
In 2003	Develop 10 testing protocols and complete 40 technology verifications for a cumulative Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) program total of 230 to aid industry, states, and consumers in choosing effective technologies to protect the public and environment from high risk pollutants.
In 2002	EPA formalized generic testing protocols for technology performance verification, and provided additional performance verifications of pollution prevention, control and monitoring technologies in all environmental media.
In 2001	EPA developed, evaluated, and delivered technologies and approaches that eliminate, minimize, or control high risk pollutants from multiple sectors. Delivery of the evaluative report on the Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) pilot program is delayed until FY 2002.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Deliver a Report to Congress on the status and effectiveness of the Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) Program during its first five years.			0				report
Complete 20 stakeholder approved and peer-reviewed test protocols in all environmental technology categories under ETV, and provide them to testing organizations world-wide.				20			protocols
Verify and provide information to States, technology purchasers, and the public on 40 air, water, pollution prevention and monitoring technologies for an ETV programmatic total of 230 verifications.					40		verifications
Complete an additional 10 stakeholder approved and peer-reviewed test protocols in all environmental technology categories under ETV, and provide them to international testing organizations.					10		protocols
Through the ETV program, verify the performance of 35 commercial-ready environmental technologies.						35	verifications

Baseline: Actual environmental risk reduction is directly related to performance and effectiveness of environmental technologies purchased and used. Private sector technology developers produce almost all the new technologies purchased in the US and around the world. Purchasers and permittees of environmental technologies need an independent, objective, high quality source of performance information in order to make more informed decisions; and vendors with innovative, improved, faster and cheaper environmental technologies need a reliable source of independent evaluation to be able to penetrate the environmental technology market. In FY 2004, the Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) program will verify 35 additional technologies for a programmatic total of over 250 verifications, making data on their pending performance available for public use as well.

GOAL: A CREDIBLE DETERRENT TO POLLUTION AND GREATER COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW

EPA will ensure full compliance with laws intended to protect public health and the environment.

OBJECTIVE: INCREASE COMPLIANCE THROUGH ENFORCEMENT.

EPA and its state, tribal, and local partners will improve the environment and protect public health by increasing compliance with environmental laws through a strong enforcement presence.

Non-Compliance Reduction

In 2004	EPA will direct enforcement actions to maximize compliance and address environmental and human health problems.
In 2003	EPA will direct enforcement actions to maximize compliance and address environmental and human health problems.
In 2002	Based upon one measure, this APG was not met.
In 2001	EPA directed enforcement actions to maximize compliance and address environmental and human health problems.
In 2000	Deterred and reduced noncompliance and achieved environmental and human health improvement. 74.9% of concluded enforcement actions required environmental or human health improvement, such as pollution reduction.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud. 300	FY 2004 Request	
Millions of pounds of pollutants required to be reduced through enforcement actions settled this fiscal year.(core optional)		714	660	261		350	M pounds
Establish statistically valid noncompliance rates or other indicators of noncompliance for selected environmental problems.		5					indicators
Establish baseline to measure percentage of significant violators with reoccurring significant violations within 2 years of returning to compliance.		1					baseline
Establish baseline to measure average length of time for significant violators to return to compliance or enter enforceable plans/agreements		1					baseline
Produce a report on the number of civil and criminal enforcement actions initiated and concluded (core required)		1					Report
Percent of concluded enforcement actions require physical action that result in pollutant reductions and/or changes in facility management or information practices. OECA will break out the %.			74	77	75	80	Percent

Develop and use valid compliance rates or other indicators of compliance for selected populations.		6	5	5	5	Populations
Reduce by 2 percentage points overall the level of significant noncompliance recidivism among CAA, CWA, and RCRA programs from FY 2000 levels		2.4	TBD			PercentagePoint
Increase by 2 percent over FY 2000 levels the proportion of significant noncomplier facilities under CAA, CWA, and RCRA which returned to compliance in less than two years. (core required)		1.33	TBD			PercentagePoint
Produce report on the number of civil and criminal enforcement actions initiated and concluded.			TBD			Report

Baseline: Protecting the public and the environment from risks posed by violations of environmental requirements is basic to EPA's mission. To develop a more complete picture of the results of the enforcement and compliance program, EPA has initiated a number of performance measures designed to capture the results of lowering the timeline for significant noncompliers to return to compliance, reducing noncompliance recidivism rates, and improvements in facility process and/or management practices through behavioral changes. The baseline rates for many of these measures were established in FY00. These measures will complement the traditional enforcement measures of inspections and enforcement actions to provide a more complete picture of environmental results from the enforcement and compliance program.

Inspections/Investigations

In 2004	EPA will conduct inspections, criminal investigations, and civil investigations targeted to areas that pose risks to human health or the environment, display patterns of non-compliance, or include disproportionately exposed populations.
In 2004	EPA will provide direct investigative, forensic, and technical support to the Office of Homeland Security, FBI and/or other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to help detect and prevent, or respond to, terrorist-related environmental, biological or chemical incidents.
In 2003	EPA will conduct inspections, criminal investigations, and civil investigations targeted to areas that pose risks to human health or the environment, display patterns of non-compliance, or include disproportionately exposed populations.
In 2003	EPA will provide direct investigative, forensic, and technical support to the Office of Homeland Defense, FBI and /or other federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to help detect and prevent, or respond to, terrorist-related environmental, biological or chemical incidents.
In 2002	EPA exceeded all targets for inspections and investigations
In 2002	EPA provided support to Office of Homeland Security and other law enf. agencies as requested.
In 2001	EPA conducted inspections and civil and criminal investigations targeted to areas with patterns of non-compliance, that pose risks to human health or the environment, or include disproportionately exposed populations.
In 2000	Conducted 20,123 inspections, 477 criminal investigations, and 660 civil investigations, 15% of which were targeted at priority areas.
In 1999	We exceeded our goal to deter noncompliance by maintaining levels of field presence and enf. actions, particularly in high risk areas and/or where populations are disproportionately exposed. In

1999, EPA conducted 21,410 (15,000 target) inspections and undertook 3,935 (2,600 target) enf. actions.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Number of EPA inspections conducted (core required)		20,123	17,812	17668	14,000	15,500	inspections
Percent of inspections and investigation (civil and criminal) conducted at priority areas		15					percent
Number of Criminal Investigations		477	482	674	400	400	Investigations
Number of Civil Investigations		660	368	541	180	225	Investigations
EPA will respond to investigative leads that relate to security of homeland environment, FBI requests for support, and participate in all National Special Security Events as requested.				100	100	100	percent

Baseline: The compliance monitoring program works with states and tribes to target areas that pose risks to human health or the environment, display patterns of noncompliance, or include disproportionately exposed populations. The number of inspections projected varies each year by the complexity of facilities targeted.

Quality Assurance

In 2004 Identify noncompliance, and focus enforcement and compliance assurance on human health and environmental problems, by maintaining and improving quality and accuracy of data.

In 2003 Identify noncompliance, and focus enforcement and compliance assurance on human health and environmental problems, by maintaining and improving quality and accuracy of data.

In 2002 EPa continues to operate and modernize enforcement and compliance databases.

In 2001 EPa maintained and continued to improve enforcement and compliance data used to identify noncompliance and focus on human health and environmental problems.

In 1999 We met our goal by targeting 7 (of 5 targeted) high priority areas through the MOA process for enforcement and compliance assistance and completing 2 (of 2 targeted) baseline data assessment in major databases, AFS and DOCKET, needed to measure quality of key indicators of compliance.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Data on first city study on microbial enteric disease.	30-Sep-1999						
Complete Phase I of Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) development (programming) and begin Phase II.			1				Phase
Operate 14 information systems housing national enforcement and compliance assurance data with a minimum of 95% operational efficiency.			95	95	95		Percent

Complete the detailed design and software development system lifecycle stage of Phase II of ICIS (modernization of the Permit Compliance System (PCS)) by September 2003.					1		lifecycle stage
Have Phase I of the Integrated Compliance Information system ICIS fully operational in March 2002.				1			Phase
Complete system implementation lifecycle stage (i.e. data migration and testing) of Phase II of ICIS by September FY 2004.						1	lifecycle stage

Baseline: EPA's ability to target and measure effectiveness of its enforcement activities depends upon reliable and up-to-date data systems. EPA's 14 data systems will continue to operate at 95% or better operational efficiency. In conjunction with the operation and maintenance of existing systems, EPA will continue its system modernizing efforts and improve data integration and consistency.

Capacity Building

In 2004	Improve capacity of states, localities and tribes to conduct enforcement and compliance programs. EPA will provide training as well as assistance with state and tribal inspections to build capacity, including implementation of the inspector credentials program for tribal law enforcement personnel.
In 2003	Improve capacity of states, localities and tribes to conduct enforcement and compliance programs. EPA will provide training as well as assistance with state and tribal inspections to build capacity, including implementation of the inspector credentials program for tribal law enforcement personnel.
In 2002	Capacity building efforts greatly assist state and tribes who are delegated inspection monitoring and enf. activities under many statutes. This year, EPA began collecting Regional training perf. data therefore the results are significantly higher than in past years.
In 2001	OECA improved the capacity of states, localities and tribes to conduct enforcement and compliance programs.
In 2000	Improved capacity of states, localities and tribes to conduct enforcement and compliance assurance programs. Conducted 713 EPA-assisted inspections and delivered 154 training classes/seminars to states/localities and tribes.
In 1999	We exceeded (by 135) our goal of providing specialized assistance and training courses to state and tribal officials to enhance the effectiveness of their programs.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Number of EPA training classes/seminars delivered to states, localities and tribes to build capacity.				319			Classes
Conduct EPA-assisted inspections to help build state program capacity			895	1081	250	400	Inspections
The National Enforcement Training Institute will train Tribal personnel.			428				personnel
Provide tribal governments with 50 computer-based training (CBT) modules.			235	116			Training module

Total number of state and local students trained.				6631			Students
Train Tribal personnel.				808			Personnel

Baseline: Improve capacity of states, localities and tribes to conduct enforcement and compliance programs by providing training as well as assistance with state and tribal inspections.

OBJECTIVE: PROMOTE COMPLIANCE THROUGH INCENTIVES AND ASSISTANCE.

EPA and its state, tribal, and local partners will promote the regulated community's compliance with environmental requirements through voluntary compliance incentives and assistance programs.

Compliance Incentives

In 2004	Increase opportunities through new targeted sector initiatives for industries to voluntarily self-disclose and correct violations on a corporate-wide basis.
In 2003	Increase opportunities through new targeted sector initiatives for industries to voluntarily self-disclose and correct violations on a corporate-wide basis.
In 2002	The number of facilities that participated in voluntary self-audit programs, disclosed and corrected violations greatly exceeded the target.
In 2001	EPA increased opportunities through targeted sector initiatives for industries to use one of the self-disclosure policies.
In 2000	Increased entities self-policing and self-correction of environmental problems through use of small business and small community policies.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Number of facilities that self-disclosed potential violations.		2,200					facilities
Facilities voluntarily self-disclose and correct violations with reduced or no penalty as a result of EPA self-disclosure policies.			1754	1467	500	500	Facilities

Baseline: EPA developed its Audit/Self-Policing Policy in 1995 to encourage corporate audits and subsequent correction of self-discovered violations. That Policy as well as the Small Business Compliance Policy were modified in FY00. The Agency is working to expand the use of the Audit Policy through aggressive outreach to specific sectors. In FY01 the performance measure was modified to reach settlements with 500 facilities to voluntarily self-disclose and correct violations. This same measure has been carried continued.

Regulated Communities

In 2004	Increase the regulated community's compliance with environmental requirements through their expanded use of compliance assistance. The Agency will continue to support small business compliance assistance centers and develop compliance assistance tools such as sector notebooks and compliance guides.
In 2003	Increase the regulated community's compliance with environmental requirements through their expanded use of compliance assistance. The Agency will continue to support small business

compliance assistance centers and develop compliance assistance tools such as sector notebooks and compliance guides.

In 1999

We met our goal of inc. use of comp. incentives and the understanding of, and ability to comply with, reg. requirements by operating 9 small bus. compl. asst. centers (meeting target), completing 10 sector notebooks, guides, etc, (target 5), and conducted 22 (target 15) Fed. fac. mgt. reviews.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Compliance Assistance Centers in Operation	9						Centers
Compliance Tools Development	10						Sector Guides
Federal Facility Management Reviews	22						Reviews
Number of facilities, states, technical assistance providers or other entities reached through targeted compliance assistance (core optional)					475,000	500,000	Entities

Baseline:

EPA provides clear and consistent descriptions of regulatory requirements to assure that the community can understand its obligations. EPA supports initiatives targeted toward compliance in specific industrial and commercial sectors or with certain regulatory requirements. Compliance assistance tools range from plain-language guides, fact sheets, checklists and newsletters. New distribution methods include the on-line Clearinghouse. In FY03, EPA is planning to reach 475,000 facilities, states, or technical assistance providers through targeted compliance assistance efforts.

GOAL: EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT

EPA will maintain the highest-quality standards for environmental leadership and for effective internal management and fiscal responsibility by managing for results.

OBJECTIVE: MANAGE FOR RESULTS THROUGH SERVICES, POLICIES, AND OPERATIONS.

Demonstrate leadership in managing for results by providing the management services, administrative policies, and operations to enable the Agency to achieve its environmental mission and to meet its fiduciary and workforce responsibilities and mandates.

Strengthen EPAs Management

In 2004	Strengthen EPA's management services in support of the Agency's mission while addressing the challenges included in the President's Management Agenda
In 2004	Strengthen EPA's management services in support of the Agency's mission while addressing the challenges included in the President's Management Agenda.
In 2003	Strengthen EPA's management services in support of the Agency's mission while addressing the challenges included in the President's Management Agenda
In 2003	Strengthen EPA's management services in support of the Agency's mission while addressing the challenges included in the President's Management Agenda.
In 2002	EPA prepared and submitted its FY 2001 financial statements and received a clean audit opinion.

In 1999 This goal helped to ensure a high level of integrity and accountability in the management of contracts. EPA exceeded its goal of 10% and was able to award 15% of its contracts as performance-based in FY 1999.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Percentage of new contracts utilizing performance-based statements of work.	15						Percent
Agency's audited Financial Statements and Annual Report are submitted on time.				Goal Met			Statements/Rpt
EPA's audited Financial Statements receive an unqualified opinion and provide information that is useful and relevant to the Agency and external parties.				Goal Met			finan statement
Cumulative number of Agency offices using the workforce planning model which identifies skills and competencies needed by the Agency for strategic recruitment, retention and development planning.					5	10	Offices
Percentage of total eligible service contracting dollars obligated as performance based in FY2003.					30	40	Percent
Agency audited Financial Statements are timely, and receive an unqualified opinion.					1	1	Finan statement

Baseline: The Agency's audited FY 2004 Financial Statements will be submitted on time to OMB and receive an unqualified opinion. Based on FY 2002 performance baselines are: zero for number of Agency offices using the workforce planning model and 20% for performance-based contracts.

OBJECTIVE: PROVIDE QUALITY WORK ENVIRONMENT.

Effectively conduct planning and oversight for building operations and provide employees with a quality work environment that considers safety, new construction, and repairs and that promotes pollution prevention within EPA and with our state, tribal, local, and private partnerships.

Energy Consumption Reduction

In 2004 By 2004, EPA will achieve a 16% energy consumption reduction from 1990 in its 21 laboratories which is in line to meet the 2005 requirement of a 20% reduction from the 1990 base. This includes Green Power purchases.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Cumulative percentage reduction in energy consumption (from 1990).						16	Percent

Baseline: In FY 2000, energy consumption of British Thermal Units (BTUs) per square foot is 320,000 BTUs per square foot.

OBJECTIVE: PROVIDE AUDIT, EVALUATION, AND INVESTIGATIVE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Provide audit, evaluation, and investigative products and advisory services resulting in improved environmental quality and human health.

Fraud Detection and Deterrence

In 2004 Improve Agency management and program operations by making 160 recommendations, identifying savings, recoveries, and fines, and reducing risks or loss or integrity through 50 criminal, civil, or administrative actions, 80 actions for better business practices and a 150 percent return on investment.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request	
Number of business recommendations, improved business practices, and judicial, administrative, or other actions.						290	Actions
Return on the annual dollar investment in the OIG						150	Percent

Baseline: In FY 2002, the OIG established a baseline of 270 business recommendations, improved business practices, and judicial, administrative or other actions for improving Agency management; and a 100% potential dollar return on the investment in the OIG from savings and recoveries.

Audit and Advisory Services

In 2004 Improve environmental quality and human health by identifying 90 environmental recommendations, risks, and best practices; contributing to the reduction of 25 environmental risks, and 70 actions influencing positive environmental or health impacts.

In 2003 Improve environmental quality and human health by identifying 80 environmental recommendations, risks, and best practices; contributing to the reduction of 20 environmental risks, and 60 actions influencing positive environmental or health impacts.

In 2002 The OIG is promoting partnering relationships across governmental entities for collaborative goal setting planning performance measurement evaluation & resource sharing for greater economies of scale. For example, the OIG in collaboration w/PCIE produced an Environmental compendium, a web enabled.

In 2001 The OIG exceeded its annual performance goals of providing timely, independent auditing and consulting services responsive to the needs of our customers that provide value to the agency and recommendations to improve program and operational performance and integrity.

In 2000 OIG provided timely, independent auditing and consulting services responsive to the needs of customers/stakeholders by identifying opportunities for increased economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in achieving environmental results. OIG audit products and services are more customer and goal driven.

In 1999 The Office of Inspector General provided objective, timely, and independent auditing, consulting, and investigative services through such actions as completing 24 construction grant closeout audits.

Performance Measures	FY 1999 Actuals	FY 2000 Actuals	FY 2001 Actuals	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Pres. Bud.	FY 2004 Request
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Potential monetary value of recommendations, questioned costs, savings and recoveries.	124.9	55.3	\$67.2				Million
Examples of IG recommendations/advice or actions taken to improve the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of business practices and environmental programs.	60	78	80				Examples
Construction Grants Closeout Audits	24						Audits
Overall customer and stakeholder satisfaction with audit products and services (timeliness, relevancy, usefulness and responsiveness.		76	80%				Percent
Number of environmental risks reduced.					20	25	Risks
Number of environmental actions.				116	60	70	Improvements
Number of recommendations, risks, and best practices identified.				18	80	90	Recommendations

Baseline: In FY 2002, the OIG established a baseline of 75 recommendations, best practices and risks identified contributing to improved Agency environmental goals; and the reduction of 15 environmental risks.